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by EMERSON HOUGH

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CHAPTER VII.

A Confusion in Chattels.

Their conversation was brought to an end by sounds of hurrying feet upon the decks above them. The hoarse boom of the steamer's whistle indicated an intended landing. A swift thought of possible escape came to the mind of Josephine St. Auban. When Dunwody turned in his troubled pacing up and down the narrow floor of the cabin, he found himself alone.

"Jeanne!" cried she, running from the stair to the door of her state room. "Hurry! Quick, get your valises! We'll leave the boat here, at once!" Escape, in some fashion, to some place, at once, that was her sole thought in the panic which assailed her.

But when presently, as the boat drew in along the dock, she made ready to go ashore and hurriedly sought a servant to take care of the luggage, it was the captain of the Mount Vernon himself who came to meet her.

"I am sorry, Madam," he began, his cap in hand, "but your passage was booked farther down the river than this point. You are mistaken. This is not Cairo."

"What of that, sir? Is it not the privilege of a passenger to stop at any intermediate point?"

"Not in this case, Madam."

"What do you mean?" she blazed out at him in anger on first impulse. But even as she did so there came over her heart once more the sick feeling of helplessness. Though innocent, she was indeed a prisoner! As much as though this were the Middle Ages, as though these were implacable armed enemies who stood about her, and not commonplace, everyday individuals in a common place land, she was a prisoner.

"You shall suffer for this!" she exclaimed. "There must be a law somewhere in this country."

"That is true, Madam," said the captain, "and that is the trouble. I'm told that my orders come from the highest laws. Certainly I have no option in the matter . I was told distinctly not to let you off without his orders—not even to allow you to send any word ashore."

"But the gentleman who accompanied me is no longer on the boat. He left me word that our journey in common was ended. See, here is his note."

"All I can say, Madam, is that this is not signed, and that he did not tell me he was going to leave. I cannot allow you to go ashore at this point. In fact, I should consider you safer here on the boat than anywhere else."

"Are there then no gentlemen in all the world? Are you not a man yourself? Have you no pity for a woman in such plight as mine?"

"Your words cut me deeply, my dear lady. I want to give you such protection as I can. Any man would do that. I am a man, but also I am an officer. You are a woman, but apparently also some sort of fugitive. I don't know just what. We learn not to meddle in these matters. But I think no harm will come to you—I'm sure not, from the care the gentlemen used regarding you. Please don't make it hard for me."

The boat was now alongside the dock at the river settlement, and there was some stir at the gangway as room was made for the reception of additional passengers. As they looked over the rail they discovered these to be made up of a somewhat singular group. Two or three roughly dressed men were guarding as many prisoners. Of the latter, two were coal black negroes. The third was a young woman apparently of white blood, of comely features and of composed bearing in spite of her situation. A second glance showed that all these three were in irons. Obviously then the law, which at that time under the newly formed Compromise Acts allowed an owner to follow his fugitive slaves into any state, was here finding an example, one offering indeed all the extremes of cruelty both to body and to soul.

"For instance, young lady, look at that," went on the boat captain, turning to Josephine, who was carried back by the incoming rush of the new passengers. "It is something we see now and again on this river. Sometimes my heart aches, but what can I do? That's the law, too. I have learned not to meddle."

"My God! My God!" exclaimed Josephine St. Auban, her eyes dilating with horror, forgetting her own plight as she looked at the spectacle before her. "Can these things really be in America! You submit to this, and you are men? Law? Is there any law?"

She did not hear the step behind them, but presently a voice broke in.

"If you please, Captain Rogers," said Warville Dunwody, "I think it will not be necessary to restrain this lady in any way. By this time she knows it will be better not to make any attempt to escape."

Jeanne, the maid, was first to see the distress in the face of her mistress.

"Infame! Infame!" she cried, flying at them, her hands clenched, her foot stamping. "Dogs of pigs, you are not men, you are not gentlemen! See now! See now!"

Tears stood in the eyes of Jeanne herself. "Come," said she, and put an arm about her mistress, leading her back toward the door of the cabin.

"This is bad business, sir," said the older man, turning to Dunwody. "I don't understand all this case, but I'm almost ready to take that girl's part. Who is she? I can't endure much longer seeing a woman like that handled in this way. You'll some of you have to show me your papers before long."

"You ask me who she is," replied Dunwody slowly, "and on my honor I can hardly tell you. She is temporary ward of the government, that much is sure. You know very well the arm of the national government is long. You know, too, that I'm a state senator and also a United States marshal in Missouri."

"But where do you come into this case, Senator?"

"I came into it last night a little after 9 o'clock," rejoined Dunwody. "Her former guardian has turned her over to me. She does not leave the boat till I do, at Cairo, where I change for up-river; and when I go, she goes. Don't pay any attention to any outcry she may make. She's my—property."

Captain Rogers pondered for a time, but at length his face broke out into a sort of smile. "There may be trouble ahead for you," he began. "It is like my old friend Bill Jones in there. He buys him a young filly last spring. Goes over to bring the filly home, and finds she isn't broke, and wild as a hawk. So he puts a halter on her and starts off to lead her home. The filly rears up, falls over and breaks her neck; so he's out his money and his pains. Some sorts of women won't lead."

"They all do in time," rejoined Dunwody grimly. "This one must." The old boat captain shook his head.

"Some of them break their necks first," said he. "This one's got blood in her, too, I tell you that."

Dunwody made no answer except to turn and walk down the deck. The captain, pondering on matters, entirely beyond his comprehension, but forced to accept the assurances of men such as these who had appeared as guardians of this mysterious young woman, now returned to his own quarters. "I reckon it's none of my business," he muttered. "Some high-class forger or confidence worker that's beat the government somehow, maybe. But she don't look it—I'll be damned if she looks it. I wonder—?"

Dunwody, left to himself, began moodily to walk up and down the narrow deck, his hands behind his back. On his face was the red fighting flush, but it was backed by no expression of definite purpose, and his walk showed his mental uncertainty. All at once he turned and with decision passed down the stairs to the lower deck. He had heard voices which he recognized.

Judge Clayton had joined the party in charge of the fugitives, and was now in a coarse blue jacket, with high boots and greasy leather trousers. The latter was expatiating exultantly upon his own bravery and shrewdness in effecting the recapture of his prisoners.

"'Why, Jedge," said he, "just off it didn't look like we'd ever git track of 'em at all. I cotched the trail at Portsmouth at last, and follered 'em back into Ohio. They was shore on the 'underground' and bound for Canada, or leastways Chicago. I found 'em in a house 'way out in the country—midnight it was when we got thar. I'd summonsed the sher'f and two constables to go 'long. Farm-house was a underground railway station all right, and the farmer showed fight. We was too much fer him, and we take 'em out at last, but one of the constables got shot—some one fired right through the winder at us. This Lily gal was the wust of the lot, and I don't put it a-past her to 'a' done some of the shootin' herself. But we brung 'em all along.

"Now, Jedge," he continued, "of co'se, I think I can do something for these two bucks Bill and Jim—this gal only persuaded 'em to run away with her. But if I was you, I shore would sell that Lily gal south, right away. She's bound fer to make trouble, and nothin' but trouble, fer you as long as you keep her round the place."

The speaker, coarse and ignorant, presented a contract to the tall, dignified and quiet gentleman whom he accosted, and who now stood, with hands in pockets, looking on with genuine concern on his face.

"Lily," said he at length, "what makes you act this way? Haven't you always been trerated well down there at home?"

"Yes, sir, I reckon so," replied the girl sullenly; "well as anybody's niggahs is!"

"Then why do you want to run off? This is the third time in the last year. I've been kind to you—I say, Dunwody," he went on, turrning suddenly as he saw the latter approach—"haven't I always treated my people right? Haven't I always given them everything in the world they ought to have?"

"Yes, Judge, that's the truth, and any neighbor of yours will say it," assented Dunwody as he joined the group. "What's wrong then? This Lily girl run off again? Seens to me you told me about her."

"Yes," said Judge Clayton, rubbing a finger across his chin in perturbation, "the poor thing doesn't know when she's well off. I don't believe in whipping; but in this case, Wilson, I'm going to turn over those two boys to you. I won't have the gril whipped even yet. I'll see you when we get down to Cairo," he added, turning away. "We'll have to change there to the Sally Lee, for the Vernon doesn't stop at our landing. She's going straight through to Memphis."

As Judge Clayton walked away, Dunwody turned to the overseer, whom he had seen before on the Clayton plantations.

"So you had trouble this time?" he ventured.

"Heap of it, sir," replied the overseer, taking off his cap. "It was that fine yaller lady there that made most of it. She's the one that's a-fomintin' trouble right along. She's a quiet lookin' gal, but she ain't. It's all right what the jedge says to me, but I'm goin' to have a little settlement with this fine lady myself, this time."

The girl heard him plainly enough, but only turned moodily back toward the coil of rope where sat the two blacks who had been her companions. From these she kept her skirt as remote as though they were not of her station. Dunwody approached the overseer, and put a gold double-eagle in his hand.

"Listen here, Wilson," said he, "you seem to be able to handle such people discreetly. Now I've got a prisoner along, upstairs, myself—never mind who she is or how she comes here. As you know, I'm a United States marshal for this district, and this prisoner has been turned over to me. I'm going on up home, beyond St. Genevieve, and I've got to change down there at Cairo myself, to take the up-river boat."

"Mulattress?" listlessly inquired Wilson, after grinning at the coin. "They're the wust. I'd rather handle straight niggers my own self."

"Well," said Dunwody, "now that you mention it, I don't know but they would be easier to handle. This prisoner is about as tall as that girl yonder, and she's a whole lot lighter, do you understand? Of a dark night—say about the time we'd get down to Cairo, midnight—well wrapped up, and the face of neither showing, it might be hard to tell one of them from the other."

"How'll you trade?" grinned Wilson. "Anybody kin git a mighty good trade for this yaller lady of ours here. If she was mine I'd trade her for a sack of last year potatoes. I reckon Jedge Clayton'll be sick enough of her, time he gets expenses of this last trip paid, gittin' her back."

"I'm not trading," said Dunwody, frowning and flushing. "But now I'll tell you what I want you to do when we get into Cairo. I may have trouble with my prisoner, and I don't know any better man than yourself to have around in a case like that. Do you think, if I left it all to you, you could handle it?"

"Shore I could—what's the use of your troublin' yourself about it, Colonel Dunwody? This here's more in my line."

Dunwody turned away with a sudden feeling of revulsion, almost of nausea at the thought now in his mind. It was a few moments later that he again approached Wilson.

"There's a French girl along with this prisoner of mine," said he. "Just take them both along together. I reckon the French girl won't make any disturbance—it's the other—the lady—her mistress. She's apt to—to 'fomint' trouble. Handle her gently as you can. You'll have to have help. The captain will not interfere. You just substitute my prisoner for yours yonder at Cairo—I'll show you where she is when the time comes. Once you have her aboard my boat for St. Genevieve, you can come back and take care of your own prisoners here. There may be another eagle or so in it. I am not asking questions and want none asked. Do your work, that's all."

"You don't need to be a-skeered but what I'll do the work, Colonel," smiled Wilson grimly. "I've had a heap o' trouble the last week, and I'm about tired. I'll not stand no foolishness."

Had any friend seen Warville Dunwody that night, he must have pronounced him ten years older than when the Mount Vernon had begun her voyage.

To Be Continued.

Over 11,000 women are engaged in lace making in the city of Nottingham.

When Forks Followed

THE Italians, with their delicate good taste, were responsible for the substitution of forks for fingers, but it is difficult to trace their use further back than the time corresponding to thte reign of our Queen Elizabeth, and then they were not widely known.

Fynes Moryson relates that when bargaining with a ship's master to take him to the Levant and on stipulating the use of a fork as well as a knife and spoon at meals he discovered that the owner of the vessel was not acquainted with it, and in order to obtain what he desired he had to describe it, which he did accordingly, as an implement "to hold the meat while he cut it, as he considered it ill manners to touch the meat with his hands."

It is a curious fact that many inventions, afterward of great benefit to mankind, are at first opposed tooth and nail and have to make their way by degrees. Such was the case with forks. In some parts of Europe they were considered a useless luxury and sinful indulgence and were for a long time under a ban of the clerics, though these latter eventually had to give way and tolerate their use by those who wished to keep their fingers clean.

In Germany the ordinary people regarded the innovation as absurd affectation, while the clerics considered them an insult to Providence, who had given man wholesome food which he ought not to be ashamed to touch with his fingers. In courtly France, however, forks were a welcome addition and speedily became popular.

Coryate, a traveler and very odd character, of some reputation among the wits of Ben Jonson's time, claims to have intraduced the fashion of the "forked cutting of meat" into this country. His pretensions to this honor have, as far as we are aware, never been disputed, though there is little to substantiate his claim.

The custom in England was of very slow growth. In the reign of James I. and Charles I. the fork was only partially used, according to the writers of those periods, and even under the Commonwealth honors were equally divided between them and fingers. The royalists, however, found them very handy and adopted them for stabbing into "Old Noll," who was represented by anything that could be pierced and swallowed at a mouthful.

Later on, at the Restoration, their use became more general, but people were by no means agreed on the best method of handling them, and rules were soon formulated for guidance, so that genteel persons could pride themselves on the nice conduct of the fork after the manner observed at court.

Yet it is difficult to overcome the prejudices of old customs, and the satirists of the day often amused themselves describing the awkwardness of their country cousins who, on visiting town and using the instrument for the first time, thrust the morsel they had transfixed over the shoulder, while their fingers, from force of habit, found their way into their mouths.

The Riotous Mrs. Lease

Kansas City Star.

KANSAS will not be surprised to read the news from New York that Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, in that city started a riot in a speech for woman suffrage. Kansas still remembers Mrs. Lease's speeches for the Populists in the early 90's, and no one who disagreed with her ever attended her meeting without being possessed of a strong desire to "start something."

The trouble in New York last night came when Mrs. Lease, in answer to the question as to whether the woman had made good in politics, replied that "We woman have not been in politics long. After we have been voting as long as the men have been voting and can show no better results, I would be ashamed to ask that question."

"Give us argument, not abuse," shouted a man in the audience. Her reply was characteristic. It was like the Mary Ellen Lease of old.

In the Populist campaign of 1890 the Populists were asking, "What has Ingalls ever done?" That question was put to Ingalls once in his meetings. In reply Ingalls said: "Well, I have been elected to the high position of presiding officer of the senate. That is honor that no other man has brought to Kansas, anyway."

The next night Mrs. Lease followed Ingalls and a Republican in the audience shouted: "What has Ingalls done for Kansas?" "My brother," replied Mrs. Lease, "Ingalls has been so faithful to the Kansas farmers that Wall street has made him president of the senate."

After William Allen White had written his famous "piece" on the subject of "What's the Matter With Kansas?" in which he said that Kansas should raise "less hell and more corn," Mrs. Lease made a speech at Emporia. Referring to White's statement she declared to the thousands of farmers who were in attendance, "It will pay better to raise more hell and less corn, at the present price of corn."

At Grenola, Kan., Mrs. Lease was speaking to a crowd that almost filled the race track at the fair grounds. She was addressing the old soldiers when an enthusiastic Republican interrupted to remark that the Republican party was the friend of the old soldiers.

"Why, my dear friend," she replied with a smile, "the Republican party deserves the torment of the damned for its treatment of the old soldiers, and you don't know it. For that reason we are going to bury it this fall; bury it deep, and face downward, so that it may dig its way home with as little delay as possible."

They were shouting in every county in Kansas to Mrs. Lease in those days: "Give us argument, not abuse."

Montana Leads in Sheep Industry

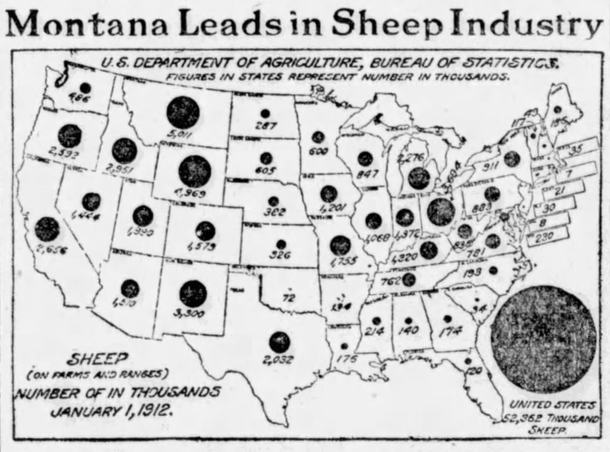

Chart shows the relative numbers of sheep in the various states January 1, 1912, each expressed in thousands.

From Over the Hills.

Softly and sweetly from over the hills
The voices are calling to me, to me!
With musical rhythm they drift with the winds,
In the lyrical tones of the wold and lea.
How gently the notes now fall on the ear,
Like the ripple and splash of rollicking rills,
So sweetly, and softly, and gently they come—
The voices that call from over the hills.

From over the hills, the far away hills,
Wher crested, the peaks reach half to the sky,
And clothed in fringes of shimmering green,
Half hid in the clouds now scampering by—
The voices are calling in ecstasy rare,
Tunefully sweet, sublimest of trills,
They are calling today, and calling to me,
Drifting and lifting from over the hills.

From over the hills, from over the hills—
The voice of the twits, the wren and the rook.
How sweetly they blend with the swish of the wind
And the gurgle and splash of the winding brook.
How gently they illt with the liltigg air—
How gloomily sad are the innermost thrills,
When sweetly, and softly, and gently they come—
The voices that call from over the hills.

—Anonymous.

Poet Meets Poet.

Kansas City Times.

A North Missouri farmer whose hog was killed by a train wrote to the company's claim agent for a settlement, says a writer in the Columbia Statesman. He penned his communication thus: "Dear Sir: My razorback strolled down your track a week ago today. Your twenty-nine came down the line and snuffed his life away. You can't blame me, the hog, you see, slipped through a cattle gate; so kindly pen a check for ten, the debt to liquidate."

He received the following reply:

"Old twenty-nine came down the line and killed your hog, we know; but razorbacks on railroad tracks quite often meet with woe. Therefore, my friend, we cannot send the check for which you pine. Just plant the dead, place o'er his head, 'Here lies a foolish swine.'"

Irish Hunting Women

HUNTING absorbs keen sportswomen in Ireland just now, and it is seldom that a frost drives the Irish follower to hounds from the countryside. Irish women are renowned for their fearless prowess in the hunting field, where the terrible obstacles to be negotiated call for nerves of steel, and it is neck or nothing in the distressful country, says the London Daily Graphic.

The fearsome stone walls, sometimes overgrown with turf and masking a brook, appal all but the stoutest hearts, and even the most hardened sportswoman is known to quail at the commencement of the hunting season, experiencing the sensation of the heart in the mouth when called upon to face the stiff going. She finds her nerve returning, however, after a day or so in the saddle.

The late Empress of Austria used to hunt regularly in Ireland, where her reckless and brilliant horsemanship is still spoken of. With the late Bay Middleton to give her a lead, she was always in the first fight and stuck at nothing. The famous happy go lucky hospitality that marks the Irish temperament is exemplified in matters sporting, and open house is kept by those having accommodation in a good hunting district.

The Irish colleen will dance all night at a hunt ball and turn up at a distant meet as fresh as paint without going to bed at all, full of life and spirit, with wit and repartee bubbling like a font. The Irish country brings out all the dare devil Irish nature, and there is little searching for gaps or gates when the blood of Irish horse and rider is up.

Ireland is not overrepresented in the matter of hunting, and Irish packs are not by any means numerous, and may be reckoned to number a couple of dozen. Some only possess quite a restricted number of couples, and but few hunt four or five days a week, though an occasional by day may bring the total up. The Meath hunts five days a week and is one of the famous hunts of the United Kingdom, and the County Galway, the Blazers, has four days a week.

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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The calmness that blew like a cooling breeze upon the heat of her excitement was strange to Terry, but she was thankful for it.

After a scarcely perceptible pause, she said in response to the coroner's question: "I do not think that Captain Hereward ever wished to marry me." And almost she would have been glad if Ian had been there to hear her answer. "Within three months after our first meeting," she went on, without waiting for another question to come, "he had fallen desperately in love with my friend Miss Latham, and was engaged to her."

As she spoke, she allowed her eyes to move about the room and rest for an instant on Major Smedley's face. She hoped that she could read disappointment upon it, and a catty annoyance that the question had been put in a way to give her this chance of wriggling out. If he had been the coroner, it would have been different. He would have known exactly what to say.

"Was there never anything serious between you and Sir Ian, then Captain Hereward?" the coroner went on, looking relieved.

"Captain Hereward never thought of me at all seriously," Terry returned courageously. "Never. We saw just enough of each other for some people to fancy there was a flirtation, I suppose."

Again a cold glance at Major Smedley. He looked, she thought, like an ugly Burmese idal.

"You never met Sir Ian Hereward again till the day before yesterday?" Terry replied that she had not.

"Did you correspond with him in the interval?"

"Oh, no. Miss Latham—Lady Hereward and I wrote to each other occasionally. Not very often." Miss Ricardo did not think it necessary to state that the letters had ceased after Milly Latham's marriage.

"You were always on good terms then, with Lady Hereward?"

"Of course. She had been very kind to me when I was an insignificant little girl, and she was a charming young woman, with hosts of important and interesting friends."

Miss Ricardo was doing her very best for Sir Ian Hereward, though never had that mysterious cry of his—"Oh, God, Terry!"—rung more confusingly in her ears. And whatever came, she meant to go on doing her best.

"Did you expect Lady Hereward to be at home to receive you the day before yesterday, when you called at Friars' Moat?"

Terry's raised eyebrows expressed precisely what she wished them to express. "I really wasn't sure whether she knew that we—my cousin Mrs. Ricardo and I—meant to call or not. I thought Mrs. Forestier might tell her. But I wasn't surprised not to find her at home."

"You didn't take that for a sign that—er—a visit would not be welcome to her?"

"Oh, not at all. We had been far too good friends for that, in the past. And there can never be a past in real friendship."

"Were you going away when the footman told you Lady Hereward was out?"

"I was."

"Did Sir Ian's arrival stop you?"

"Yes."

"Did he seem to you to be perfectly calm when he appeared?"

Terry's face did not change at all as she answered: "Perfectly." But her heart gave a great throb. It was fortunate for her, again, that the question had shaped itself so, for it would have been harder to answer except for the last three words "when he appeared." It was true that he had seemed calm then. If not, she knew she would have perjured herself and become a false witness rather than bring a new trouble worse than the first upon him. Terry Ricardo, whose father had been half Italian, half English, had had a wholly American mother, and she was loyal in every beat of her blood, but she could not help remembering several things. She remembered how Ian had stammered when he spoke of parting from his wife in the woods. Not only had he betrayed painful embarrassment, but a deep distress. She had then attributed it to some kind of late-springing remorse for the past, though it had seemed intense beyond all reason, but now—why, still she attributed it to that!

"Oh, God, Terry!" he had cried to her; and she had hushed him back to conventionality. If only she could stop seeing his eyes as they had looked then, hearing his voice as it had sounded then!

But her thoughts would escape control and buzz round the forbidden subject as moths rush to the flame of a lighted candle.

"How did Sir Ian explain his wife's absence?"

This was a little harder, but Terry did not flinch.

"I believe he said that she wanted to linger in the woods for a little while, but he thought she wouldn't be long; and I had the impression that he fancied she might have gone to the village, when in the end she didn't come home."

So it went on; question after question; answer after answer; pens scratching; notes going down on paper at the coroner's table, and journalists writing swiftly, perhaps some of them secretly sketching. But the worst was over. Terry felt that she had acquitted herself well; that if suspicion had been creeping into people's minds, she had perhaps been able to catch the ugly snake by its tail, and crush it before it could grow to formidable size.

"I am glad—glad—glad," she said to herself, "if I have been able to help Ian."

She believed in him; believed him to be honorable as he was brave (though once long ago he had failed in his highest honor to her); believed that he had adored his wife. And yet—Terry had grown in the last two days to hate these words "and yet."

She walked quietly and steadily back to her place beside Maud; but no sooner had she sat down than she began to feel sick and faint. The room whirled before her eyes. The coroner's table and the men seated on either side seemed to rise from the ground and float up toward the ceiling, in a bluish haze. Major Smedley's face turned into that of a Cheshire cat, with great cold eyes like enoromous agates looking at her, staring at her.

If it had not been for those eyes and their stare she probably would have fainted; but the malice in them was like a douche of cold water. If she fainted, all she had said might go for nothing. People, seeing her emotion, would misread it. They would think she had lied to save Sir Ian. And she hadn't lied, hadn't lied. She would have lied, perhaps, but it hadn't been necessary.

Maud slipped a tiny bottle of smelling salts into Terry's hand, but she would not use it. By and by she grew better. Some one came to ask, politely, if she and all the other women witnesses would prefer to go out before the farmer, Thomas Barnard, and the doctors, should be called, for details unpleasant to the fastidious feminine ear were apparently expected to come out. There would be talk of blood and other disagreeables.

Suddenly it occurred to Miss Ricardo that Miss Verney had not yet been called; and this somewhat surprised her.

CHAPTER XIV.

Maud read The Morning eagerly next day. She wanted to see how Sir Ian's and Terry's evidence would look in print; what the witnesses had said, after she and Terry had left Friars' Moat; and whether anything new had been discovered since yesterday.

"Oh, the inquest is adjourned. So that's what happened!" she exclaimed aloud to Miss Ricardo; for they were breakfasting together when the paper came. "Lots of perfectly horrid details of the murder itself—just the sort of things poor Milly would hate to have people saying about her. I don't know if you'd care to read them, or if you'd rather not?"

Terry felt cold in the sunny warmth of the day, but she answered that she wished to read everything. She did not explain that she longed to find some bit of evidence which would free Sir Ian from suspicion forever, even if it did not clear up the mystery; but in truth that was her feeling.

Presently she read what Tom Barnard had to say. He was questioned more minutely than Sir Ian had been on the appearance of the body, and the room in which it was found. He described the Tower, and the iron staircase which ran round outside, with a balcony landing on each of the three stories above the ground floor. He mentioned the four rooms, one on each floor, and the locked door which led to each room from the staircase. He said that it was one of his duties to visit the Tower from time to time, to see if repairs were needed, and to make sure that no tramps had broken in. Seven years before, when he first came to the Home Farm, the Tower had been left unlocked, as there was nothing of value in it; but it was discovered that tramps were sleeping there, and since those days, keys had been made. Barnard was in the habit of inspecting the Tower once every month or six weeks, and had made his last call only ten or twelve days before the mruder. Everything had been right then, the doors locked, and no sign that any one had been inside. On the day of the murder, when he was summoned to go to Sir Ian, he had seen the door of the room on the ground floor standing open. At first he had not thought of examining the lock, but later he had done so, and found that it was unbroken. Therefore a key which fitted it must have been used, by whom he could not guess. He knew only that his own key was at the farm, in its usual place. He would not swear that his key might not have been, at some time or other, taken from that place, and copied; but if so, he had no idea when, or by whom. He did not know any one who might have wished, for any reason whatever, to get into the Tower. There was very little furniture there. In the ground floor room, a table, and four chairs of a simple and cheap description, brought there many years ago; a rough dresser, with glass doors behind which, tea-set, also simple and cheap, was kept; and in each of the other rooms, nothing more than a chair and a wooden bench; with the exception of the top room of all, which had, in

Mottoes in Wedding Rings

ANY agitation to abolish the wedding ring must be stamped out," said the Rev. Hugh Chapman, according to the Pall Mall Gazette. "Meantime perhaps the extremists would be satisfied if a man wore a ring as well as the woman—the practice on the Continent. Perhaps they will some day."

In England it is not the custom for men to wear such rings, and that is the answer given whenever the suggestion is brought forward. But it does not follow that what is not the custom now should not be the custom next year or next week for that matter. It is the age of progress, and it would surely be a matter of progression were some definite rule laid down that when a man marries he should carry some badge which would identify him from his single brethren.

There are a certain number of Belcher rings worn by men, sometimes on the fourth or little finger, and sometimes on the third finger of the left hand. These rings are very broad, plain circlets of gold and more often than not are affected by bacheors, merely as an ornament. In a few cases they are used as wedding rings by men. Well known firms of jewelers say that the proportion of wedding rings sold in pairs, that is, one for the bridegroom and one for the bride, is comparatively small.

But when a foreigner marries an Englishwoman he very often orders two rings; when two foreigners marry in England it is generally the rule for each of them to have a ring. Therefore, it is to foreigners living in England that wedding rings for men are largely sold. The man's ring is much narrower than the "Belcher" ring, and, therefore, once the difference between the two styles became generally known it should not be confounded with it.

In days gone by—in the sixteenth, seventhteenth and eighteenth centuries—when people were not so matter of fact as they are now and had more time, perhaps, to think of sentiment, it was the fashion to have a motto or "posy" engraved inside the wedding ring; many beautiful thoughts were hidden away under the plain gold circlet which adorned a woman's hand. Many, no doubt, are familiar with the French motto, "Apres Dieu c'est toil que je t'aime," and perhaps the English motto is somewhat similar, "In God and thee all comfort be."

Another posy reads, "In weal and woe my love I'll show," and "Joy and care let us take share," and most praiseworthy is the wish, "Love and respect I doe expect," which is the expectation of every wife, no doubt. The posy, "Love is sure where faith is pure" is another beautiful sentiment, and equally so, "Not mine, nor thine, but ours;" a slightly different version reads, "Not two, but one, till life is done." An inscription found in an old wedding ring ran, "Virtue passeth riches," and in another, "Whilst life is myn my heart is thyn," and it is to be hoped that the maiden whose ring bore the posy "Let love abide till death divide" had no reason for regret.

$13,000,000 FOR MISSIONS

Reports of Societies Show Large Increase in Ten Years.

New York Tribune.

All of the missionary societies in America except two Methodist societies, have closed their fiscal year for 1911. There are 21 of these societies and 10 of the number have headquarters in New York. These societies represent the eight principal churches in point of numbers—Baptist, Congregational, Disciples, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist North, Presbyterian North and Dutch Reformed.

Reports from treasurers of 10 of the societies and estimates of the remaining two show mission gifts for 1911 of $13,358,000. Ten years ago the gifts to the same societies aggregated $7,429,000.

The growth of missionary gifts of Christian people during the last ten years by religious bodies follows: Baptist gifts advanced from $981,000 to $1,681,000, Congregational from $1,402,000 to $1,777,000; Disciples from $461,000 to $948,000; Episcopal from $697,000 to $1,107,000; Lutheran from $251,000 to $512,000; Methodists (two months estimated) from $1,894,000 to $2,900,000; Presbyterian from $1,681,000 to $2,911,000 and Reformed church from $250,000 to $451,000.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement was formed in 1907 and held its series of conventions from 1909 to May, 1910. Hardly more than a year of real work has been put in to raise the annual gain from $592,000 to $703,900.

Estimates of the amounts going from America and Canada to foreign mission fields each year are now $11,000,000, a growth of $1,000,000 last year and leading all other Christian countries. The amounts given directly for maintenance of all Christian work in America, all bodies, is estimated at $325,000,000 a year.

Kansan's Advice to Woman Editors.

Kansas City Star.

Miss Carison of the Lindsborg News objected to the Kansas Industrialist's theory that a successful editor should "shave every morning." So for the benefit of Miss Carison and numerous other clever woman editors in Kansas, the Industrialist amends the rule to read: "Clean shirtwaists, clean face, a belt that fits and stays where it is put, a smile, and shoes that are not run over or down."

A Surprised Japanese Husband.

Japan Times.

Out of burning jealousy Torakichi Hatano rained blows with a club on his wife, Tchi, who was asleep in bed. The blows rendered the woman senseless and this surprised the brute of a husband.

Revolutionary General's Uniform.

Ithaca Journal.

A Continental uniform more than 100 years old, which was once the property of Gen. Christie of revolutionary was fame, was one of the interesting relics of the estate of the late Margaret C. Benjamin. The uniform is of white broadcloth, with silk and satin waist, knee breeches and satin stockings.

Black List of Women.

Temperance.

"Women now provide a disproportionately large part of the habitual drunkards," says the head constable of Liverpool, England. Thus, during 1910, in the class of three or more convictions within 12 months there were 133 men and 184 women, and in the class of 6 to 60 convictions (all told) there were 733 men and 774 women. For two years the "black list" in Liverpool has consisted solely of women.

Wonders of the Dead Sea

AN interesting trip around the Dead sea was made in a motor boat by Jacob E. Spafford, a member of the American colony in Jerusalem.

In circumnavigating the lake four or five very fertile plains or ghors were met with. "These plains," writes Mr. Spafford, "naturally bring to mind the connection of the Dea sea with Sodom and Gomorrah, the 'cities of the plain,' that were overthrown. They have been variously placed on every side of the sea.

"These plains and the small oasis at Engedi are the only points where life of any kind and water are to be had. This evidently was a little paradise in the time of Solomon and is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament.

"The cliffs on the west side of the sea which form an almost unbroken wall, excepting for the rugged torrent beds, and which vary from 200 to 1,900 feet in height, are all of limestone, whereas on the east side of the lake the formation is entirely sandstone of exquisite hues. The abundance of water on this side as compared with the other is very striking, too.

"About ten miles from Engedi lies the peerless natural fortress of Masada (Sebbeh), first fortified by the Maccabees, then used as a place of refuge by Herod. At the foot of the tableland can be seen the Roman wall of circumvallation and the two Roman camps on either side of the small ravine.

"The fortress, which is 1,700 feet above the sea, has steep sides at about an angle of 75 degrees and cannot be approached, except from a connecting neck called the Serpentine. A more inhospitable place or one more disadvantageous to besiegers could not be imagined.

"Eight miles away is Jebel Usdum, a mountain of rock salt rising to a height of 500 feet. In this mountain is a large cave which was explored to the extent of about 200 yards, at which point a tapering cylindrical shaft of about 20 feet in diameter was discovered, piercing the solid rock salt 80 feet high, as though through polished marble, evidently the effects of the rain.

"Great snow white stalactites hung from the ceiling. The approach to this mountain presents most fantastic appearances of walls, buttrpsses, parapets, projecting towers, etc., caused by the stratification and lay of the salt boulders.

"A little south of Masada lies the rich Ghor-el-Mizra. Here and elsewhere abound the apple of Sodom described by Josephus."

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Danger Signals.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results follow. Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame Back.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

Inability to hold urine, smarting in passing, uric acid, headache, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, **who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects,** while the **original disease** constantly undermines the system.

Sample Bottle Sent Free.

Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letter received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

addition to a chair, a desk such as school children use, and an old couch. Most of these things had been placed there by Mr. Forestier in his youth, so Barnard understood; but in his opinion there was no temptation to enter the Tower except for those who wished to see a fine view; unless it were for tramps; and as he had said, he found no trace of occupation when he searched the rooms a few minutes after seeing the dead body of Lady Hereward.

Tom told how he had noticed her ladyship's gloves folded, or rather rolled neatly up together, lying on the table with her empty bead bag, and explained how in his opinion this proved that she had entered the room quietly, before dreaming of any cause for fear. But it was Dr. Urwin who had most to say about the appearance of Lady Hereward's body.

He deposed that, when he arrived at the Tower toward six o'clock, she had certainly been dead for some time, probably about two hours. The unfortunate lady had been fatally wounded in the throat, by a bullet undoubtedly fired from a revolver of small calibre. Another shot had been fired, but with such deficient aim as to glance off from a whalebone on the left side of a very heavily boned French corset, inflicting no wound, though the dress was cut, and the flesh underneath slightly bruised. When asked if the wound in the throat could have been self-inflicted, the doctor thought probably not, and a colleague who had been called later to view the body, agreed with him on this point. It would be barely possibly, perhaps, for a woman to commit suicide by shooting herself in the left side of the throat, an inch above the collar bone, or clavicle; but it was practically out of the question that she would do so. The natural thing was to aim at the breast, in the hope of reaching the heart; or at the temple; or occasionally a would-be suicide pushed a revolver into the mouth.

The most reasonable hypothesis was that Lady Hereward had been shot by a person who aimed at her as she stood, partly turned from him, unaware of his presence near her. The expression of horror frozen on her dead face might be accounted for by the fact that she had not died immediately after falling, but had remained conscious, and had seen the assassin bending over her. The eyes being open and raised would tend to bear out this supposition, and would seem to show, also, that she had not caught sight of her murderer before the shots were fired. Had he not hidden himself, and aimed at her from a place of concealment (very likely behind the open door), Lady Hereward's eyes would presumably have been closed, in horror of the danger she saw menacing her. But if she had been shot at from the side by a person using the door as a screen, and if she had fallen before the murderer showed himself, she would have died starring up, horror-stricken, into the assassin's face.

Following the medical men, the superintendent of police and the constable who had accompanied Dr. Unwin to the Tower were called. Their evidence went to substantiate the theory of the surgeon, that the two shots must have been fired from behind the door, probably just after Lady Hereward—surprised at seeing the door open—had entered the room, and laid her bag and folded gloves carefully on the table. In order to put down the gloves in the place where they were found, she might have stood in just such a position as to receive the bullet in the left side of the throat, especially if she had turned slightly, after the first shot grazed her side. Also the table was near enough to the door to account for the blackening of the skin, which showed that the weapon had been aimed at close quarters.

The police evidence having been taken, and Major Smedley called as witness, some information had reached the coroner from outside, which caused him immediately to adjourn the inquest for two days; and the general impression was that startling developments might be expected at any moment. The rumor ran that an arrest had been made, or was likely to be made; but it was no more than a rumor, as the coroner and the police were extremely reticent.

If they refused to enlighten the public, however, the correspondent of The Morning was ready to do his best to satisfy the curiosity of readers. Not only did he give a graphic account of all that had happened at the inquest, describing the principal witnesses, but he added, for what they might be worth, the theories he heard put forward in the neighborhood. He announced that the eyes of Lady Hereward would be examined by a great expert in the hope of finding "photographed on her retina the image of her assassin." He believed that the bloodhounds employed in the search for clues to the mystery had come upon some important piece of evidence; though whether it was the missing revolver which they had brought to life, or some other trace of the murderer in his flight from justice, was not yet known. The theory of the police (according to the newspaper correspondent) was against robbery as the true motive of the crime, although several rings and other valuable articles of jewelry, as well as a sum of money, had undoubtedly been stolen, presumably as a blind. It seemed to be generally thought that Lady Hereward had had a special reason for wishing to be left alone in the neighborhood of the Tower, though certain signs made it seem not so clear that she had originally planned to enter the tower herself. It was supposed that she might have made an appointment to meet some one who, perhaps, had written begging for charity, or a hearing for some pitiful story, from the well known Lady Bountiful. There were other theories, of course, the journalist went on to say, some of them extraordinarily sensational in character; but these were the suppositions most in favor; and the murderer was almost certainly no common thief. If Lady Hereward had not been so greatly loved for her generosity and kindness of heart, it might be taken almost for granted that this vindictive crime was one of revenge for some fancied injury; but it was difficult to believe that any man could have imagined himself aggrieved by so gentle a lady.

"What do you think of it all?" asked Maud Ricardo, when Terry put down the paper. "And why do you suppose they suddenly adjourned the inquest?"

"I don't know what to think," Terry answered, helplessly. And if she had a secret supposition of her own, Maud was one of the last persons to whom she would have confided it.

"If only Sir Ian hadn't been such an angel to Milly, of course people would be saying——"

"Oh, don't!" exclaimed Terry.

"I wouldn't, to any one else but you," Maud excused herself.

"Not even to me." She had nearly said, "Not to me, of all people."

To Be Continued.

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TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERINGS OF HUMANITY

DR. ABBOTT

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It is not an experimental distribution of medicine, such as have been made before, that I am offering you. It is not a sample of a medicine or a proof, but a bonafide ten-day treatment that **has cured** a great many people and should cure you. And **it is absolutely free to you.** There is no money to pay. I even pay postage and all charges. **I just want to relieve thousands of sufferers** in return for the success that my **thirty-two** years of labor in the medical profession have brought me.

If you have rheumatism, back-ache, kidney or bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, or any of the other Uric-Acid complaints, such as often are female weakness and so-called male nervous debility, write to me, filling out the little coupon herewith attached and I will send you **at once a full Ten-Day Treatment,** as thousands of earnest testimonials I have in my possession will prove to you.

There is too much sickness in the world **and it is mostly due to neglect.** Long treatments, expensive courses of medicine, with their consequent expense, **are no longer necessary.** I can and **do** cure with these **Ten-Day Treatments,** and I want to give thousands of **sufferers** a chance to profit by my discovery **at my expense. It costs you nothing, now nor at any time.**

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Are you racked with pain?

Do you suffer so that your daily work is a torture instead of being a pleasure?

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Rheumatism, back-ache, kidney troubles, bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, female weakness and the so-called weakness of men are generally due to one cause—uric acid poisoning. My treatment, which is different from all others, will dispel your pains; it will make life worth living. Take it and you will get up in the morning after a sound night's sleep, refreshed and invigorated. Once more your muscles will respond to your will and do so readily without twinges of agony, without reluctance. Your backache will vanish and you will bless me and thank me as have done thousands of others.

This treatment is not an experiment. It does not contain drugs that injure you while giving temporary relief. We have vouched for it according to law.

I am not offering to send you a sample but a full ten days' course of treatment with full instructions as to how to use it and all of it is absolutely free to you.

I want to convince you that it is your duty to yourself and to those who love you and are dependent on you to try this free 10 day treatment of mine.

No man tortured with uric acid complaints is fit for the battle of life. He cannot bring his brain nor his hands to work properly when his body is racked with pain. No woman can care for her home, bring up her children right or work if she is cross, miserable, distracted by suffering. The struggle is too keen, competition too merciless, the fight for success too strenuous to be handicapped by physical ills. To the man or woman who suffers I want to bring relief, comfort, happiness, success. Fill out the coupon attached here and mail to me. Don't wait until tomorrow, tomorrow never comes, do it at once. With my Ten-Day Treatment, I will also send my book on Uric Acid Diseases. It is a pamphlet full of the results of an experience of thirty-two years, during which I have specialized in uric acid complaints. It contains also a few of the tens of thousands of testimonial letters from preachers, lawyers, men and women of affairs the country over who have not hesitated to say just how much I have benefited them.

DR. G. B. ABBOTT.

P. S. Perhaps you have a friend who is a sufferer. Don't hesitate to have him or her fill out this coupon or write me a letter, or you do it for your friend. They will call you blessed.

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Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSW..R

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I have an old and rather open barn that pigeons use as a nesting and roosting place. I would like to learn of a way to get rid of them without using a gun and shooting around the barn.—G., Covington, Ind.

Will some reader tell me of a preparation to put on lumber or timber to render it fireproof, if there is any such thing?—K., Benton, Pa.

I want a good remedy for the extermination of worms in hogs.—M., Greensboro, N. C.

I would like recipe for a good floor paint if some reader will take the trouble to send it to the editor of the Farmstead.—Z., Chicora, Pa.

TO MAKE A HOTBED

For an early hotbed dig out the earth 24 inches deep; for late beds 18 inches will do. Before beginning the above you should draw and pile handy plenty of horse manure, full of strawy litter, shaking it up lightly; break all lumps and tread it down again, hard. See that it is moist, if you have to add water. In three or four days it will get warm and send off steam and settle. Then turn it to spread the leaven putting the cold outer parts into the center of the new pile and the hot central parts on the outside of the new pile.

This preparation of the manure is essential to an even heat when in the bed. If your frame is ready, when the heat is well up again and the pile steaming off fine, you can put it in, in regular layers, well shaken up, and again trodden down firmly, especially around the sides.

Fill the pit nearly full, finishing smoothly on top. You can put the earth in at once or wait a day or two. Have the earth from four to six inches thick over the manure, rather more than less. Put on the sashes and in three or four days the temperature will run up to over 100 degrees. Open up in two or three places by sliding the sashes down and let the steam pass off. When the temperature has abated so that it does not feel too hot when you thrust your fingers deeply into the earth, you can plant your seed.

This hotbed will do to start early tomato, cabbage and lettuce plants, and to grow some radishes.

You must give air almost constantly to have strong plants. If windy and frosty do not fail to air by sliding a sash or two down and covering the opening with a spread out gunny sack. Cultivate often. A wide meat fork with the tines bent down at right angles to the handle is the very best tool. Every warm, sunny day strip off the sashes for several hours in the middle of the day. To keep the sashes from blowing off use slender pine wedges driven between the sashes.

As soon as freezing weather is over transplant tomato, cabbage and lettuce into cold frames and you can replant your hotbed with more seed. I never used cloth for covers; if I did I should make it into frames 3 x 6, the same size as the sashes, and would use on late, cold frames, and for hardening off all kinds of plants. One hotbed sash will grow enough seedlings to fill 40 or 50 sashes of cold frame. In my estimation no one should make a hotbed without accompanying it with cold frames. They go together and the cold frame usually pays the best.—W. H. Barnes, in Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis in cattle, though preventable, is found in almost every locality in which cattle are raised. It is much more prevalent in some communities than in others and usually is most prevalent when the animals are closely stabled. Where the disease exists in the herd it may also be contracted in the pastures.

Since the cause and means by which it is spread are known, the problem now is to keep it out of the healthy herds and to eradicate it from diseased ones. All that need be done is to remove the diseased cattle, disinfect the premises, prevent contact with other diseased herds and add only healthy animals to healthy herds. This sounds easy, but certain characteristics of tuberculosis render it quite difficult. For instance, tuberculosis is somewhat slow in its development and in the early stages the animal shows no outward signs of the disease; is thought to be healthy, and is used as a healthy animal, while it really is spreading the disease.

Early diagnosis is necessary. As there are no dependable, visible signs in the early stages, the problem of positive diagnosis is all-important. However, the tuberculin test has been devised and is reliable when used by competent and experienced men.

If the herd is healthy, one should purchase only tuberculin tested animals, which have come from reliable herds. If they come from doubtful herds they should be kept isolated for three months and re-tested.

If the test shows only a few diseased animals in the herd they should be removed at once and the stable disinfected. If the diseased animals are of a special value for breeding they may be kept isolated and the offspring removed at birth and never allowed to feed upon the milk of the diseased cow unless the milk is pasteurized.

If the majority of the herd is diseased, it is necessary to treat them all as diseased and to build up a new herd from the offspring. This is possible by removing the calves at birth and feeding them pasteurized milk and testing them every six months so that the diseased, if there should be any, may be taken from the new herd before they begin to spread the disease. This requires several years' time, great perseverance in preventing the disease from being transmitted to the new herd, and persistent use of the tuberculin test.

We must have systematic and regular tuberculin testing. The disease is a slowly developing one; hence to eradicate it requires several years of systematic and co-operative work on the part of both stockmen and veterinarians. If every community in every state did its share of this work, eventually we should be rid of this dreaded disease.—Washington State Agri. Ex. Station.

CINCH BUGS

The chinch bugs are now in their winter quarters, most of them fully grown and fully developed, and there they will remain until the warm weather of next April and May. They are hidden away in the largest numbers at the roots of the various field grasses which grow in thick, tall bunches or clumps, especially in the kind commonly known in this state as bunch-grass, broom-sedge or sedge-grass, but also in stools of timothy where this has been allowed to grow to its full height, as on headlands and roadsides and along fences surrounding meadows.

Scattered bunches of the bugs, from fifty to several hundred in a company, may often be found wherever there is an accumulation of weeds, leaves and other rubbish, and especially in clumps of wild blackberries. Even matted leaves of living plants, such as the common mullein, will some times bring them together in large numbers for shelter.

Under ordinary conditions they would now be abundant under dead leaves, sticks and other shelter in thickets, in the edges of woodlands, under fences and fence rails lying on the ground, in lesser numbers under corn shocks, and, in some places, behind the leaves of corn stalks in the field; but in continued wet weather of the present fall has made most places of shelter on the surface of the ground too wet for their comfort, and comparatively few of them are to be seen in such situations.

Wherever they are wintering they may be destroying in enormous numbers by burning over bunch grasses on comparatively dry days after it has been killed to the ground by repeated heavy frosts, or by burning off, raking up or otherwise destroying their winter cover, whatever it may be, in such a way as to expose them to the weather without their usual protection. The fact has been fairly well established that a large part of a chinch bug population will perish, in variable winters of ordinary severity provided that they are deprived of the cover under which they have hidden themselves.

If, on the other hand, they are allowed to remain here protected and undisturbed, they will come out in spring as the weather warms up and will spread over the country on the wing, settling mainly in fields of wheat but to some extent also in early oats and even in young corn, especially in neighborhoods where no wheat has been sown; and in these crops they will lay their eggs for the first generation of the year.

Where the bugs are very abundant, their eggs may also be laid in timothy and other grasses, but not in clover, alfalfa or any other crop which does not belong to the family of grasses, and the young hatching from these eggs will injure the crops in which they find themselves. Later, at harvest time, being only partly grown, they will move out of infested wheat fields on foot into other fields of grain, and especially of corn, and, in some cases, to grass; where, if the weather of the season favors them, a second generation will be bred, to the enormous injury of badly infested crops.

There is no escaping the fact that the fight with the chinch bug is essentially a community affair and that in the very nature of things this must always be the case. In other words farmers and land owners must submit from time to time to the heavy depredation of the chinch bug, until they are willing to act against it. As long as any one of them continues to harbor it in winter and to breed it in summer in his various crops, permitting it to pass from one to another at will, all his neighbors must suffer the consequences as well as himself. In order that any one may be safe all must co-operate.

From Our Ovens To Your Table

Untouched by human hands—

Post Toasties

—the aristocrat of Ready-to-Serve foods.

A table dainty, made of white Indian corn—presenting delicious flavour and wholesome nourishment in new and appetizing form.

The steadily increasing sale of this food speaks volumes in behalf of its excellence.

An order for a package of Post Toasties from your grocer will provide a treat for the whole family.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited Battle Creek, Michigan

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

HOME LIGHT PLANT

Few can realize the advantages of an acetylene lighting plant in the farm home. We installed one last year.

The acetylene gives such a fine white light, is always ready to light and is so clean and odorless. There are no black, smoky chimneys to clean daily, no handling of greasy oil cans. An occasional replenishing of the carbide in the magazine of the gas machine is all that is required in keeping our lights in perfect running order. The machine does the rest. All it requires is the needed gas making material in sufficient quantities to keep up the generation. This is an easy and simple chore which can be attended to by any member of the family.

We have our generator located in a corner of the cellar. It takes up very little room and is handy to fill. It is not necessary to have a separate room for the machine as there is absolutely no danger from fire or explosion. It is even considered safer than kerosene. The gas is piped into every room of the house. In some rooms we have more than a single light. We also have a light in the cellar within easy reach of the steps. There are 14 lights altogether.

The piping for the lights was accomplished with but little difficulty and the work was done without injuring the walls or carpets. The lights burn from chandeliers hung in the center of the room from the ceiling or placed on the side walls as may be desired. In the living room we also use a table reading lamp connected to one of the lights in the central chandelier.

We also have a self-lighting device attached to most of the lights. This is operated by a small dry battery in the cellar. It supplies a tiny spark for lighting. The light is simply turned on, the chain is pulled and you have the light. With this simple and convenient device, no matches are required. It is practically the same as turning on an electric light.

The cost of the acetylene plant installed ready to operate will vary somewhat according to the style of chandeliers used. These may be had at almost any price. Ours are neither the cheapest nor most expensive kind. They are simple of design and the oxodized metal style. The piping of the building may vary in cost for different houses, but need not be very expensive. The cost of the lighting plant itself was $125. The pipes and the chandeliers came to about $40, making the total cost of our plant in the neighborhood of $165. The amount of carbide used for a plant of this kind will, of course, depend on the amount of light used. We average about four 100-pound cans per year. We use a good grade of carbide which costs at the rate of $3.75 per can. Cheaper material can be used, but we prefer the best, as it is likely to give better satisfaction in the long run.

Our experience with acetylene for lighting purposes has been most satisfying. We would not think of going back to old kerosene or gasoline lamps. The lights are much more satisfactory than anything we have ever used on the farm. They can be used in the barn as well as in the house, and the same machine will furnish gas for cooking purposes if desired. We have so far simply used the acetylene for house lighting. It has proved highly successful in every way. We have found the system entirely satisfactory and very economical, considering the lighting service we get.—Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

SPRAY MIXTURES

This is the time of the year when the farmer begins to think about spraying mixtures. The following are the standard formulae:

Bordeaux Mixture: This is a fungicide and used during the summer on plants that have resistant leaves; it is made as follows: Copper sulphate or blue stone, 3 to 4 pounds; quick lime 5 to 6 pounds; water 50 gallons. Dissolve the blue stone in 25 gallons of water; slack the lime in as much more and pour the two together at the same time, into a third barrel; pour them through a sieve so all the rocks, trash, etc., will be kept out of the final mixture. While applying this mixture keep it well stirred.

Paris Green: A deadly poison for biting insects, made as follows: Paris green, 1 pound; quick lime, 1 to 2 pounds; water, 150 to 200 gallons. Mix the paris green into a paste with water; slack the lime and add the whole required amount of water. Paris green may also be used in connection with bordeaux mixture instead of water; the bordeaux taking the place of the water. Paris green is not used with self-boiled lime sulphur.

Arsenate of lead: A bitting insecticide as paris green, but more effective, as it is not so apt to hurt the foliage of the tree; it is, however, more expensive than the paris green: Arsenate of lead, 2 to 3 pounds; quick lime, 2 to 3 pounds; water 50 gallons. Slack the lime in the water and mix in the arsenate of lead. Either bordeaux mixture or self-boiled lime-sulphur can be used with the material instead of water.

Kerosene emulsion: This is a contact insecticide, used in the summer time for soft-boiled insects, like plant lice; it is made as follows: Soft water, 1 gallon (add borax to soften if water is hard), a good hard soap, 1 to 2 pounds; kerosene, 1 quart. Shave the soap into the water and warm until thoroughly dissolved; then add the kerosene and churn or pump it back and forth into itself for at least 15 minutes or a half-hour; when thoroughly emulsified, add 21 to 22 gallons of water to make a 7 per cent solution; 2 gallons gives an 8 per cent and 11 to 12 gallons gives a 9 per cent.; the original solution is 15 per cent. Never apply the 15 per cent first, always start with the 7 per cent solution and work up to the stronger ones; it is hardly ever necessary to use more than a 7 per cent for ordinary plant lice. Be careful in making this mixture for if the oil separates upon the plant the leaves are sure to be injured and likely killed.

Soap solution: Where foliage is too tender to stand the kerosene, soap, at the rate of 1 pound to 6 to 8 gallons of water may be used instead; it is not as good as the emulsion but a great deal safer.

Stiff Neck Relieved

For any stiffness or lameness Sloan's Liniment gives relief at once. It acts like massage—quickens the blood and limbers up lame muscles and joints. When applied immediately after violent exercise it prevents stiffness.

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"I am using your liniment for stiffness. I have bought two bottles of it and it is the best I ever saw."
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Sloan's book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5446—Ladies' Dress.

The popular Gibson effect is shown in the charming dress presented here. It is made with a guimpe and five-gored skirt, having inverted plait or habit back. Cashmere, mohair or linen is available.

The pattern 5446 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 7¼ yds. of 27 inch goods, 5¼ yards of 36 inch material or 4½ yds. of 44-in. fabric.

5729—Ladies' High-Waisted Tunic Skirt.

This beautiful skirt embodies some of the latest style features, such as the fashionable tunic and the popular panel at back. The five-gored foundation is attached to a flounce. While the skirt is unusually attractive this does not mean that its construction is difficult. On the contrary it is quite simple.

The pattern 5729 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 5¾ yards of 36 inch material.

5745—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

Here is a stylish gown designed for the miss or small woman. It can be made with or without the square or round yoke, and has a three-piece skirt. Cashmere, mull, silk or linen can be used.

The pattern No. 5745 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 27 inch 4¼ yards of 36 inch, 2¾ yards of 50 inch material, with 2¼ yards of insertion.

5689—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This pretty shirt waist is one of the latest styles of the spring and is a garment that even the inexperienced seamstress can handle without difficulty. Linen, madras, chambray or silk can be used.

The pattern 5689 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 36-in. material.

5379—Children's Night Drawers.

These night drawers are made with feet and bishop or plain sleeves and are very simple to construct. There is a seam down the center of the front and a band at the waistline at the back. Cambric, flannelette or muslin can be used.

The pattern 3379 is cut in sizes 1 to 9 years. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 27 inch or 1⅞ yards of 36 inch material.

5714—Ladies' Empire Dress.

The empire style continues one of the most fashionable of the day and the model illustrates a fetching example of such a gown. The dress closes at the side front and is made with a three-piece skirt having a back panel. Serge, velvet, silk or linen is available.

The pattern No. 5714 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5¼ yards of 36-inch material and ½ yard contrasting goods.

5741—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist.

This graceful model is becoming to almost every woman and besides being very attractive is easy to construct. Linen, madras, chambray, mohair or soft silk is available.

The pattern 5741 is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3¼ yards of 27 inch material or 2¾ yards of 36 inch fabric.

5038—Ladies' Dress.

This dainty dress closes at the left side of the front. The waist is made in Gibson style and there is a joined-on 9-gored skirt. Lawn, dotted swiss or organdy is available.

The pattern 5038 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium will require 11¾ yards of 27 inch goods or 5½ yds. of 36 inch material.

5726—Children's Box Coat.

A sensible type of coat and one that possesses good style is illustrated in design No. 5726. Added to these is the fact that the garment is simple of construction. Serge, broadcloth, silk or velvet is appropriate.

The pattern 5726 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3½ yds. of 36 inch material.

5719—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

This dress is made with side of body and sleeves in one and the closing is at the left side of the back. The skirt is in four gores.

The pattern 5719 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 4½ yards of 36 inch material.

4500—Children's Rompers.

No more practical little garment was ever devised than the rompers, a good design for which is offered here. Seersucker, madras, percale or chambray is available. The rompers are made with bloomers and front of body in one.

The pattern 4500 is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

4531—Ladies' Combination.

This combination consists of a one-piece corset-cover and is a short petticoat with yoke. The design is specially desirable for flouncing.

The pattern 4531 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 15 inch flouncing for corset cover 2¼ yards of 24 inch flouncing for petticoat, ⅞ of a yard of 36 inch plain material for yoke, ⅞ of a yard of beading, 2½ yards of ribbon and 1½ yards of edging.

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One-way second-class; stop-overs enroute at and west of Jamestown or Oakes, N. D. Good in Tourist Sleeping Cars upon payment of berth rate.

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Electric-lighted, leather upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars; Big, Easy-riding Coaches, and Dining Cars, twice daily from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis (one train 9.30 a. m. from Chicago via C. B. & Q., the other 10 p. m. via C. & N.-W., through Milwaukee), and daily from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph (via Burlington-Northern Pacific lines), through the Fertile Northwest to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Puget Sound points, Portland and Vancouver. Direct connections for new Oregon Trunk Line territory in Central Oregon and for Oregon Electric Lines territory in Willamette Valley and Western Oregon.

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EVERY PERSON IN TOLEDO AND VICINITY TO GET FAT AT OUR EXPENSE

Don't Be "The Skeleton at the feast." Sargol Makes Puny, Peevish People Plump and Popular.

This is an invitation that no thin man or woman can afford to ignore. We'll tell you why. We are going to give you a wonderful discovery that helps digest the foods you eat—that puts good, solid flesh on people who are thin and underweight, no matter what the cause may be that makes brain in five hours and blood in four—that puts the red corpuscles in the blood, which every thin man or woman so sadly needs. How can we do this? We will tell you. Science has discovered a remarkable concentrated treatment which increases cell growth, the very substance of which our bodies are made—a treatment that makes indigestion and other stomach troubles disappear as if by magic and makes an old dyspeptic or a sufferer from weak nerves or lack of vitality feel like a 21-year-old. This new treatment, which has proved a boon to every thin person, is called Sargol. Don't forget the name—SAR-GO-L. Nothing like it has ever been produced before. It is a revelation to women who have never been able to appear stylish in anything they wore because of their thinness. It is a godsend to every man who is thin in weight or is lacking in nerve force or energy. If you want a beautiful and well-rounded figure of symmetrical proportions, of which you can feel justly proud—if you want a body full of throbbing life and energy, write The Sargol Company, 17-M Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., today and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c box of Sargol that will more all we claim. Take one with every meal. And in five minutes after you take the first concentrated tablet of this precious product it will commence to unfold its virtues, and it has by actual demonstration often increased the weight at the rate of one pound a day. But you say "Isn't proof! Well, here you are. Here is the statement of those who have tried—who have been convinced—and who will swear to the virtue of this marvelous preparation.

REV. GEORGE W. DAVIS says:

"I have made a faithful trial of the Sargol treatment and must say it has brought to me new life and vigor. I have gained twenty pounds and now weigh 170 pounds, and, what is better, I have gained the days of my boyhood. It has been the turning point of my life. My health is now fine. I don't have to take any medicine at all and never want to again."

MRS. A. I. RODENHEISER writes:

"I have gained immensely since I took Sargol, for I only weighed about 106 pounds when I began using it, and now I weigh 130 pounds, so really this makes twenty-four pounds. I feel stronger and am looking better than ever before, and now I carry rosy cheeks, which is something I could never say before.

"My old friends, who have been used to seeing me with a thin, long face, say that I am looking better than they have ever seen me before, and father and mother are so pleased to think I have got to look so well and weigh so heavy for me."

CLAY JOHNSON says:

"Please send me another ten-day treatment. I am well pleased with Sargol. It has been the light of my life. I am getting back to my proper weight again. When I began to take Sargol I only weighed 138 pounds, and now, four weeks later, I am weighing 153 pounds and feeling fine. I don't have that stupid feeling every morning that I used to have. I feel good all the time. I want to put on about five pounds of flesh and that will be all I want."

F. GAGNON writes:

"Here is my report since taking the Sargol treatment. I am a man 67 years of age and was all run down to the very bottom. I had to quit work, as I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds with 23 days' treatment. I cannot tell you how happy I feel. All my clothes are getting too tight. My face has a good color and I never was so happy in my life."

MRS. VERNIE ROUSE says:

"Sargol is certainly the grandest treatment I ever used. It has helped me greatly. I could hardly eat anything and was not able to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can eat anything and it doesn't hurt me, and I have no more headache. My weight was 120 pounds, and now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. I am now as fleshy as I want to be, and shall certainly recommend Sargol, for it does just exactly what you say it will do."

You may know some of these people or know somebody who knows them. We will send you their full address if you wish, so that you will find out all about Sargol and the wonders it has wrought.

Probably you are now thinking whether all this can be true. Stop it! Write us at once and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c package of the most wonderful tablets you have ever seen. No matter what the cause of your thinness is from, Sargol makes thin folks fat, but we don't ask you to take our word for it. Simply cut the coupon below and inclose 10c stamps to help cover the distribution expenses and Uncle Sam's mail will bring you the most valuable package you ever received.

COME, EAT WITH US AT OUR EXPENSE.

This coupon entitles any thin person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it), and that 10c is inclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in stamps in letter today, with this coupon, and the full 50c pakage will be sent to you by return of post. Address The Sargol Company, 17-M Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly, and **PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.**

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Throughout 16 eastern or southern states, $15 to $50 an acre; live stock and tools included with many, to settle estates quickly. Big illustrated catalogue No. 34 free. We pay buyer's railroad fare. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

PERSONAL.

Marry Photos, descriptions and P.O. addresses of pretty, rich ladies and gents, want to marry, free. H. Jahn, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED Union Soldiers who homesteaded some land, but less than 160 acres before **SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS** June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If soldier is dead, widow or heirs have his rights.

I Pay Spot Cash for These Claims.

Address (Comrade) W. E. MOSES, 433 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

AGENTS wanted to sell the Original Native Herbs. $1 box, 250 tablets, for 60c. For Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney and Stomach Trouble. C. Melrose, Columbus, O.

Dog Made the Hens Lay.

Asheville, N. C., Telegram to the New York World.

When Archibald Greer and Hall Brown started in the poultry business here they had very poor success until Greer suggested that they put their bulldog's house in the chicken yard to ward off thieves. Lately the poultry farm has been producing 20 eggs daily from 20 hens.

On investigation the partners found that when a hen came out in the morning the bulldog chased her into his house and kept watch over her while she laid an egg. He then chased her off and chased another hen into the doghouse. By 5 o'clock in the evening the 20 hens had each contributed.

Greer has been offered $500 for the bulldog, but has refused.

$2,000,000 Worth of Junk.

Railway Age Gazette.

A statement compiled at the war department in Washington shows that from sales of scrap iron and other unused material which was left on the Isthmus of Panama by the Frenchmen who did work on the canal 15 years ago, the government has already realized the sum of $2,112,000. Over 29,000 tons of metals from these abandoned plants have been shipped to the United States, and there is much work yet to be done. Some of the abandoned machinery has been put in order and is being used.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ROOSEVELT'S RELIGION

Is Theodore Roosevelt a Roman Catholic or Protestant? There are reports circulating in this section of the country that he is a Catholic.—J. W. M., Serena, W. Va.

We have received several questions inquiring as to what denomination Theodore Roosevelt belongs and what his religious belief is. He is a Protestant and not a Roman Catholic. Roosevelt belongs to the Dutch Reformed church.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

I would like to know whether a couple can be married without procuring a license.—H. S. B., Napoleon, O.

Marriage licenses are required in all states and territories in the United States except Alaska, New Mexico, and South Carolina. California requires the man and woman to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

FRANK G. CARPENTER

Please give a sketch of the life of Frank G. Carpenter.—G. L. H., Blowing Rock, N. C.

Frank George Carpenter, the American traveler and correspondent, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, May 8, 1855. In 1877 he graduated from the University of Wooster, and two years later began newspaper work as the legislative correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, at Columbus. In 1881 he traveled in Europe and Egypt; the following year he was the Washington correspondent of the Leader; in 1884 the correspondent of the American Press Association; in 1887 the New York World; and from 1888 to 1889 made a trip around the world for a newspaper syndicate and the Cosmopolitan Magazine. Carpenter went to Mexico on a newspaper tour in 1891, to Russia, Germany and England in 1892, and to China, Japan and Korea in 1894. Later he traveled in South America, Java, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. A few years ago he completed his second trip around the world.

EDWIN H. BLASHFIELD

Please give a short sketch of the life of Edwin H. Blashfield.—V. V. H., Chillicothe, Mo.

Edwin Howland Blashfield, the American artist, was born December 15, 1848. He studied in Paris under Leon Bonnat, and began exhibiting in the Paris Salon in 1874. In 1881 he returned to this country where he has since distinguished himself by the execution of large decorative works. Among his achievements in this line are one of the domes of the Manufacturers' building in the Columbian exposition, the great central dome of the Library of Congress, and the new apartment of the appellate court in New York. Besides this Blashfield has done ceiling and panel work in some of the residences of the wealthiest men in New York, in the Astoria ball room and several of the club houses.

INDIAN DURBAR

Please tell for what purpose the king and queen of England went to India.—J. A. L., Burgettstown, Pa.

King George and Queen Mary of England went to India to attend the durbar at Delhi. These durbars are state audiences at which important public hearings are given, decrees or decisions announced, distinguished foreign visitors received, etc. Under British rule there have been several famous durbars in India. The first, after the downfall of the Mogul empire and the mutiny was held November 1, 1858, at Allahabad. Lord Canning then announced the sovereignty of Queen Victoria, and offered amnesty to all but actual murderers of Englishmen. Each viceroy since that time has held a durbar to impress the Hindus. In 1877 one of the magnificent durbars was held by Lord Lytton when Victoria took the title of Empress of India. The then Prince of Wales had just been visiting India, and had been received enthusiastically. The viceroy summoned the feudal rulers and their retinues to a great durbar at Delhi, where proclamation of the new title was made, and festivities, including a grand ball, games, parades, fireworks, and convocation of the Indian orders were held. In 1903 another was given in the same city to proclaim the accession of King Edward. In 1911 there was a durbar held at Delhi, and instead of the accession of George to the throne being merely announced, George and his queen went to India personally to be crowned as rulers.

TO OBTAIN A PATENT

I would like to know how a person should go about it to get a patent on an invention.—J. K., Walshville, Ill.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the commissioner of patents. The applicant must also file in the patent office a description of the same and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in art or science to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specifications and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the patent office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge and consent in this or any foreign country by himself or his legal representative or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath must be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be, provided such notary is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Please tell what you can about the history of the Knights of Pythias.—W. H. C., Clayton, Ill.

On February 15, 1864, in Washington, D. C., five clerks in the government offices met to organize the new order of the Knights of Pythias. They were Justus Henry Rathbone, Robert Allen Champion, William Henry Burnett, and his brother, David L. Burnett, and Edward Sullivan Kimball. The first enactment read as follows: "This association shall not be a copy, or imitation, of any existing order, but it shall be instituted independently, and be intensely American." The originators of the society invited other clerks to be present at their second meeting. Rathbone suggested that the members be restricted to this class of employes in the governmental departments. At the close of the first year the membership of the order was 52. In April, 1864, the grand lodge of the District of Columbia was formed with J. T. K. Plant as grand chancellor. A few days later Franklin Lodge No. 2 was organized at the Washington navy yard, and others followed in rapid succession. The order then waned until August, 1865. Franklin Lodge No. 2 was the only lodge in existence, and it was an acting grand lodge as well as a subordinate lodge. At the end of the year of 1865 this lodge was in prosperous condition with a membership of 60. In May of the following year the grand lodge was reorganized and the order spread to other jurisdictions. When the supreme lodge was constituted, May 15, 1868, the grand lodges of the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware were represented. Though beset with many troubles the great lodge of the Knights of Pythias sprang from this beginning.

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH

Please publish the recipe for making government whitewash.—H. T., Perrysville, Ind.

Slack one-half bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water and boiled covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painter's or whitewash brushes. Coloring may be put in and made of any shade. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Finely pulverized, common clay will make a reddish stone color, Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but crome goes farther and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. The darkness of the shades is determined by the quantity of the coloring used. Green must not be mixed with lime.

CENTER OF POPULATION

Please tell where the present center of population of this country is, and how it is ascertained.—R. C., Ravensword, W. Va.

The center of population, as computed by the census bureau, is the center of gravity of the population. In making these calculations each individual is assumed to be of equal weight. The calculation is made by taking a tentative point of latitude and longitude and figuring to or from it. The country is divided up into squares as marked by the lines of latitude and longitude, and the population of these squares ascertained. Then their distance from the assumed center multiplied by the number of people contained constitutes their unit value in the grand calculation, and in effect is this: One of these squares of population, containing for example ten people and located 100 miles from center, would just offset a district containing 100 people located 10 miles from and on the opposite side of the center.

The center of population of the United States is four and one-quarter miles south of Unionville, Monroe county, Indiana, according to a census bureau announcement. Since 1900, when it was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., it has moved 31 miles westward and seven-tenths of a mile northward. The westward movement was more than twice that of the 1890-1900 decade. This acceleration of the westward movement is attributed by census officials principally to the growth of the Pacific and southwestern states.

The geographical center of the United States is in northern Kansas, so that the center of population, therefore, is about 550 miles east of the geographical center of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. L. Andover, N. Y.—Graustark is a fictitious country, and its inhabitants are characters in fiction.

E. M. H., Laurel, Ind.—The copyright law of this country was published in a recent edition.

C. M. R., Galx, Va.—The President of the United States resides with his family in the White House.

M. D., Bakersville, N.C.—In 1880 there were five Sundays in February, and in 1920 there will be five again.

P. A. J., Walloon Lake, Mich.—It would take too much space to give a list of the members of congress.

W. S. S., Cuyahoga Falls, O.—They are still coining the Lincoln pennies.

A Rockbound Prison

WHEN the authorities of Graham county, Arizona, decided to look about for a place in which to confine criminals they found a natural depression in the side of a hill. This was enlarged into what might be called an artificial cave, divided into four compartments.

The cave was excavated parallel to the side of the mountain in which it was made, says the Wide World, and daylight admitted by holes blown out of the wall with explosives, the windows being guarded by a network of heavy steel bars.

The entrance to the depression was also closed in the same manner, and a vestibule or porch of masonry built out from it to provide quarters for the sheriff and his assistants. This vestibule is also divided into compartments, which are connected by gates of steel bars.

The only way of entering the prison is through the vestibule of masonry, and in order to escape the inmates would have to cut their way through three sets of bars which are an inch in thickness, as the windows are so high up above the rock forming the floor of the cells that they could not reach them.

It is necessary, however to have a very secure place, as the criminals in this part of the country are of a most desperate class, and the inmates frequently include murderers and highwaymen. The mountain which has thus been turned into a prison is composed of solid quartz rock, and the excavation was made principally by the use of explosives. The jail is located in the town of Clifton, the county seat.

Centennial Towns.

Waterville, Me., Sentinel.

There will be six "centennial towns" in Maine this year. Six towns were incorporated by the legislature of 1812, one of which has since grown to be a city. They are the city of Brewer on the Penobscot river, Phillips far up in Franklin county, Bingham on the Kennebec river, Troy in Wade county, and Foxcraft and Sebec, Piscataquis county towns. Most of these places will have a centennial celebration. Some have been planning for some time and local historians have been gathering material for the historical address. The birthdays come in February, but, following the usual customs, will be held in the summer in connection with something like an old home week, when the sons and daughters of the town will gather from all parts of the country. There will be family and class reunions, exercises in the town hall, a historical parade, a big dinner, always a "centennial ball" and music by the village band.

North Dakota Mince Pie.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

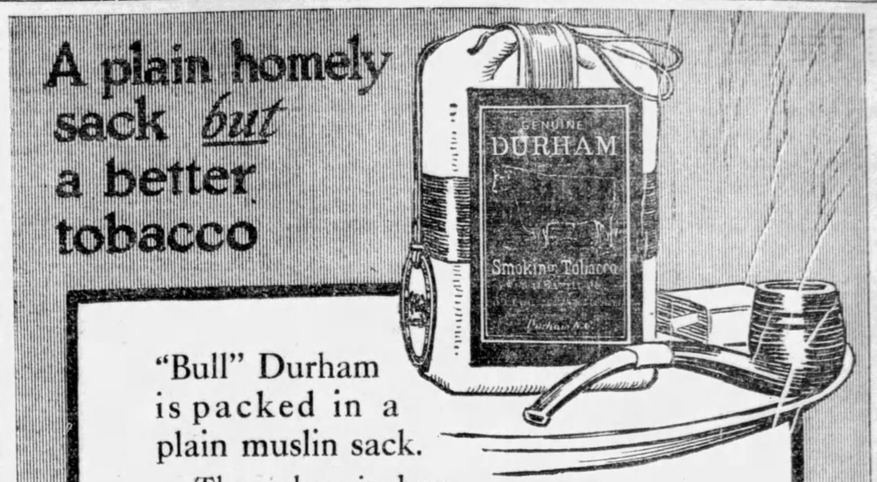
Word received from Minnewaukon, county seat of Benson county, states that officials of that county yesterday started an investigation to determine the ingredients of a certain brand of mince pie, which is said to contain a fine brand of whisky. The dealer, it is said, is making a fortune from his pie counter.

The pie is sold at 10 cents the cut. The officers making the investigation, say the Benson county man thinks he has discovered a new way of circumventing the North Dakota prohibition law.

At the Football Game.

Fliegende Blaetter.

Michel—"Come away, wife, or else they will want us afterward as witnesses."



"Bull" Durham is packed in a plain muslin sack.

The package is cheap and homely, but it is handy, substantial, convenient, and what it lacks in beauty is more than made up in the quality of its contents—for what is saved on the sack goes to make the tobacco better.

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
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Forty "rollings" in each 5c. muslin sack

It is smoked by more men than all the other high-grade brands combined. Every day new smokers discover its honest worth. Once a man tries "Bull" Durham he goes on smoking it year after year. Nothing else goes into *his* pipe—no ready-made cigarettes for *him*, when once he's tried rolling his own from good "Bull" Durham.

Try a sack of this famous old tobacco today, and see for yourself why so many thousands of men have made it their lasting choice.

Sold by practically every dealer in the U. S.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c. muslin sack.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco

Hoarded Gold in China

SALES of gold have undoubtedly been made by the Chinese authorities and from cables which are now coming to hand from China it would seem that there is some prospect of the movement assuming rather large proportions, says the London Standard.

No one has ever known the extent of the hoarded wealth of the late empress dowager, though all kinds of rumors have been current as to the accumulation of colossal sums. Now that, by reason of the present disturbed condition of the country the meeting of the interest charge on the debt must impose considerable strain it would certainly not be surprising if sales were effected of some of this hoarded gold, if only with the object of facilitating the prompt payment of the coupons on the foreign debt, a matter concerning which the Chinese government has always displayed scrupulous care.

At present the only amount definitely known to have left China in the shape of gold is £150,000, but there were reports in the city yesterday that something like another half million had been dispatched, though there seems to be some doubt as to whether the destination is Berlin or London.

The Very Wisest Hen.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Telegram to the New York Times.

The wisest hen has been discovered by George Fox, of Elmsford. The hen has been laying its eggs in a warmed coop, but today she was locked out by mistake when Mr. Fox went to church.

The hen laid her egg in a snowdrift, and Mr. Fox found it on his return. He was much surprised that it was still warm, for the thermometer was near zero, but on investigation, he declares, he found that the hen had taken the precaution to lay an egg with one shell outside the other, the warm air between the shells keeping the egg from freezing.

Winter Sports in the Berkshires.

Les Giester.

Hickory farm is owned by Fred Moore, of Housatonic, son of the late Lucien B. Moore. Mr. Moore was cutting hay on this farm the last week in December, the last of four pieces of meadows, the raking up and stacking going on up to December 30.

Kentucky's Champion Rabbit Hunter

Brandenburg Messenger.

Frank Greenwell, of Payneville, is the champion rabbit hunter of Kentucky. Tuesday he brought to this city two two-horse wagonloads of rabbits which he had killed during the recent cold spell. In the two loads were $17 rabbits.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy. WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

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Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Station 46 G East St. Louis, Ill.

Sable Supply Cut Off.

New York Sun.

The true Russian sable being in danger of complete extermination, the Duma has passed a bill prohibiting the trapping of sable from February 14, 1913, till October 29, 1916. Hitherto there has not been even a close season, and sable have been caught when moulting and with young in such a reckless fashion, especially in the Yakootsk, Lena and Amoor districts, that their numbers have been steadily decreasing for years. The sable is the true marten, a variety of the pine marten, and the size of the skin rarely exceeds eight inches by twenty inches. The bluish tint of the overhair and the softness of the pelt distinguish the real from the imitation sable.

Only a few hundred pelts of the choicest kind are trapped in the year, but no less than 20,000 so-called sable skins are sold annually at the Irbitsk fair. The majority of these are the skins of squirrels for Tartary and Siberia, dyed to imitate the genuine sable.

New Money for India.

New York Sun.

The new Indian money which has been struck at the Indian mint and issued at the moment of the royal visit has several interesting features. To begin with, the obverse shows the king-emperor wearing a crown. This is due to the oriental sentiment which thought that the coins of King Edward were somewhat shorn of their dignity without the emblem of sovereignty. In the new rupee piece the king-emperor is crowned and is shown to be wearing the colors of the Star of India and the Indian Empire orders. The design on the reverse of the coin has the rose, shamrock and thistle supporting the lotus flower, and the Indian emblem naturally has the most conspicuous place.

Glass Made by Machines.

Harper's Weekly.

For a long time it was thought impossible that window glass could be made by a mechanical process, but the ingenuity of American manufacturers overcame all obstacles, and this kind of glass is now made, in all sizes and thicknesses, by an improved process. Such glass can not be manufactured by pressure, because the surfaces thus produced are imperfectly transparent. The method of allowing the molten glass to fall through a narrow slit was also tried without success, for the surface became striated. The process of drawing, by lifting the molten glass in sheets, was finally adopted. But this required many ingenious devices to prevent the glass from contracting into columnar or cylindrical forms. All these difficulties have now been overcome, so that it is no longer necessary to produce transparent sheets of glass solely by the old blowing methods.

Iceland Education.

Icelanders are now famous for their high standard of education. Every child of ten in this remote little land can read and write, neither abject poverty nor excessive wealth is seen, and crime is rare; and the latest step in the evolution of this remarkable people is the founding of a university at the capital.

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NEW Feather Beds Only $8.25

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A Money Proposition

Do you want to own a mail order business—be independent—your own boss? Would you manage an Agency for me in your vicinity? All printed matter furnished for one-half the profits. Write for particulars.

HAZEN A. HORTON, Desk 214, Takoma, Michigan

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

EXTENSION BRACELET FREE

This handsome Gold Filled Bracelet, set with sparkling Aurora Stones, for selling 20 packages of Art Post Cards at 10c each. We trust you. Write for 20 pictures.

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Dept. 302 Battle Creek, Mich.

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I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

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CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Inc.
Box 75 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Spring Is Coming

Not many weeks will have elapsed before the earth begins to stir with new life. Get ready for the reawakening. Look through The Blade advertising columns for the things you may want. Be prepared for the opening of the busy season. Lose no time in communicating with Blade advertisers.

Senator Cummins' presidential boom is a secret. Don't tell.

Politically the United States would be a dull country without Mr. Bryan.

Arizona is in. There are now 48 states to wipe on the same roller towel.

It takes an alert politician to be able to say the right thing at the right time.

It is more comfortable to ride in a band wagon than to be run over by one.

Mr. Bryan has the law to fall back on if he ever decides to quit working at his trade.

The only hope for the man who predicted an open winter is to escape on a technicality.

Optimism is a fine thing, but it won't keep you from slipping on the icy sidewalks.

It seems that as a dynamiter J. J. McNamara's services were in almost constant demand.

The idea that men should walk on all fours will not appeal to the fat fellows who wear fancy vests.

One trouble is that there are men in Mexico who would rather join a revolutionary movement than work.

Virginia has defeated an equal suffrage bill. The "Mother of States" ought to be ashamed of herself.

Nothing is more embarrassing than to have somebody think you know more than you really do know.

None of the Lincoln day orators has been able to do anything better than the imperishable Gettysburg speech.

Democratic leaders are united and firm on the proposition that it is dangerous to run Mr. Roosevelt for President.

It may take half a century for some of the people of China to discover that they are living under a republican form of government.

New York suffragists threaten to wear boots and trousers. What more could they do to show that they are in deadly earnest?

After three centuries of absolute rule, the Manchu dynasty didn't have the nerve to ask for a month or two more in which to make good.

There is a difference between a book borrower and one who borrows a toothbrush. The latter occasionally assumes you have further use for the article.

All musical instruments are denounced as immoral by a New Jersey minister. We would be pleased to have him tell us what harm a bass drum ever did.

When the suffragists asked President Taft to appoint a woman to the supreme court bench they were reasonable about it; they didn't stipulate that she should be an old woman.

Scientists now declare that the earth is seven hundred and ten millions years old. But a difference of a few hundred million years in the age of the earth is our notion of nothing to worry about.

James J. Hill is of the opinion that human nature will have to be changed before competition is wiped out. Hint to the Democrats: they can put a plank in their platform advocating a change in human nature.

Telling people how to sleep, the London Globe says: "You must have your head on a level with or lower than your feet." We are opposed to an arbitrary rule for sleeping; it would destroy all individuality.

AN ACHIEVEMENT.

Two young men of Philadelphia have burst suddenly into the hall of fame with the record of six months existence upon food worth $22, no less and no more. What they ate was:

2½ dozen cans baked beans	$ 2.27
1½ doz. boxes of a patent food	2.10
9 cans condensed milk	.79
101 pounds dates	3.92
10 pounds raw peanuts	.60
3 quarts cottonseed oil	.55
Bread, butter and extras	11.79

We know of only one record that will excel the one of the Philadelphians, and even that might not stand before a jury of experts on evidence. We refer to the boy who said: "Nobody loves me. I'm going out in the garden and eat worms. I've already eaten two woolly ones and a big fat one."

ARE BOSSES RIGHTEOUS NOW?

President Taft has said and done many amazing things, but since his disastrous Winona speech he has made no more astounding declaration than when he went on record flatly in his New York speech Monday for the continuance of the boss system in party management.

In the course of his New York address, which was a defense of his administration and a plea for renomination, the President used these words:

With the effort to make THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES, the enactment of legislation, and the decision of courts depend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed as to the issues presented, such extremists would hurry us into a condition which could find no parallel except in the French revolution or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South American republics.

Such extremists are not progressive—they are political emotionalists or neurotics who have lost the sense of proportion and that clear perception of the necessity for checks upon hasty popular action which made our people who fought the revolution and who drafted the federal constitution the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew.

It is difficult to believe that the President was not misquoted in these paragraphs, but the most careful comparison of the telegraphed reports of the Associated Press, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Times and other standard news agencies make it evident that Mr. Taft used the language attributed to him. In so speaking he has placed himself beyond any possibility of defense for the position he takes. He has struck a note so discordant in the present day tendency towards broader participation by the people in all governmental activities that his most sincere friends will find difficulty in framing plausible apologies.

If the President has held deep convictions in opposition to the primary election system and the selection by the people of party candidates he could not have chosen a more unfortunate or inopportune time for making them public. The greatest danger the administration's campaign managers face in their struggle for a renomination lies in the primary system. The only hope of the anti-Taft propaganda rests in the faith that the will of the people is mightier than the power of the federal machine, and the whole force of the Roosevelt movement has been directed towards an effort to give proper and effective expression to popular sentiment.

Under such conditions so bold a declaration against popular control of party nominations as that of the New York speech is unhappy and improper beyond expression. In Ohio this incident can only serve to call renewed attention to the contrast between the secretary of war, who made the famous Akron anti-Cox speech in 1907 and the President of the United States who journeyed to Cincinnati to cast a publicly averred pro-Cox ballot in 1911.

ELIMINATING BRYAN.

The first witness before the "money trust" inquiry of the house of representatives will be William J. Bryan—not that Mr. Bryan is supposed to have information of value on the subject, but because he is thought to have none. If he can be "exposed" on the witness stand, he will be in a hole and possibly eliminated—as one issuing wild statements and giving credence to rumors. And that is what the Clark-Underwood-Wilson-Harmon Democrats desire above any hope of fishing up the money octopus.

It may be assumed, from this maneuver, that Mr. Bryan stands an excellent chance of getting the nomination at Baltimore. It may be assumed also that his opponents are desperate, for if Mr. Bryan turns the tables upon them at the investigation, shows up their insincerity and their political duplicity, they will not escape without mud on their frock coats. Mr. Bryan is a keener politician than any one of the Democrats now in the house. He is a bolder man than most of them. In the controversies of recent months he has displayed a livelier interest in his country than they.

Mr. Bryan is reported to have told friends he did not care for the nomination, because he had come to feel he could never be elected, so strong is the "anti-Bryan superstition." Yet if his enemies awake his rancor, he may decide to run if only to prevent their succeeding.

THE LAST OF THE MAINE.

Upon the fourteenth anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine, the largest section of the vessel so far recovered from its place in the mud an sewage of Havana harbor was taken out to deep sea and consigned to its grave.

In years to come, the nation will congratulate itself that we of this generation did not give way to vulgar impulses to sell the wreck to a syndicate purposing to turn the wreck into souvenirs, did not scatter parts of it about the country to help some politician win favor with his constituents, did not erect it as a monument over the bones of the men who died that terrible night at Havana. We have escaped cheapening our history. We have avoided utilizing the death of our sailors as a magnet for dimes.

The Maine is to rest where it is fitting that every good and noble ship should rest.

FATHER OF MODERN SURGERY.

Before Joseph Lister, whose death at an advanced age, has just occurred, gave attention to lessening the terrors of surgery, blood-poisoning and surgical gangrene followed operations with deadly and alarming effect. Lister assumed that these results were due to micro-organisms in the air, upon the operators' and attendants' hands, or upon the instruments employed.

Lister sought for a germicide. He insisted on the utmost cleanliness. He sprayed the air and sterilized the apparatus. His endeavors quickly bore fruit. And though he met with much opposition among medical men and though British newspapers thought Lister fit subject for their gibes, his ideas were adopted. He has since been pronounced the father of modern surgery. His place in the world was best established by a speaker at a dinner given to Lister's honor. Turning to the guest, the speaker said:

"My lord, it is not a profession, it is not a nation; it is humanity itself which, with uncovered head, salutes you."

DRAINING THE EVERGLADES.

The charges against Secretary Wilson in the Everglades drainage case appear to amount to a tempest in a teapot. Probably if the Democrats were not so eager to "get something" on the administration no one would ever have questioned the secretary's right to exercise his judgment about the publication of information in his possession.

In the meantime, private capital, with the aid and moral support of the state of Florida, is going ahead with the labor of reclaiming the Everglades. Three canals, either dug or in course of digging, will lower Lake Okeechobee ten feet and thus prevent its annual inundation of a vast country rich in soil, blessed with a mellow climate and recently brought by rail within touch of the greatest markets of America.

It is too soon, perhaps, to say that the Everglades will all be brought under cultivation or that the fine language of the promoters will be fully justified. It may be assumed, however, that private capital would not make such a tremendous outlay, would not enter upon such great engineering undertakings, unless it had more than the speculative promise of returns in land selling.

THE GREATEST TALKING POINT.

The United States is the only civilized country which now permits the the manufacture of matches from the white phosphorus to whose credit can be placed that terrible disease known as "phossy jaw."

The way has been opened without payment of royalties for the universal use of a harmless chemical. But either because this chemical costs more to make than the poisonous kind or else requires more costly machinery and a subsequent paring of profits, the match companies of the country have, with few exceptions, not made changes. They have, on the other hand, blockaded legislation in Washington which would compel them to abandon the poison that causes probably the most loathesome of industrial diseases.

A company that does manufacture non-poisonous matches has taken advantage of its competitors and entered upon an advertising campaign. It informs the public that it has conformed to the demands of humanitarianism. It presents its wares as free of danger to children and unblemished by records of "phossy jaw."

The company has the best "talking point" possible. It has a lead over every competitor who clings to white phosphorus. And it is entitled by every consideration of business and morals, to profit by its decency.

WORK FOR LABOR.

The great mass of the people will read the news of the arrest of nearly thirty men in connection with the dynamiting cases with grave concern.

They have known the long struggle of the labor unions for recognition, the fights for better hours, better working conditions, better standards of living. They have learned long since that but for the organizations of wage earners no endeavor would ever have been made to put a stop to child labor, to peonage, to the curse of company stores and company slums. Without these organizations plutocracy would not be a threat but a reality.

But there will be others in the country who will read of the arrests with glee. They will be the labor baiters who, while organizing into trusts, trade associations and price-fixing combinations, would deny the right of working men and women to combine for their benefit also. They will be the Socialists, who desire the industrial power of the unions to be transformed into political power. It will be remembered that Mr. Berger and other Socialists leaped to take advantage of the wounded unions the moment the McNamaras confessed. Also, the anarchists will be happy, because they have been preaching that a state of war exists between labor and capital and the arrests will be made to appear as but the taking of military prisoners.

The labor unions are in vast difficulties. They must not only battle with those who are frank enough to say they would crush them to dust if they could, but also with false friends who would have them fritter away their strength in politics that always trails after economic movements. Then, also, they must cleanse their organizations of those zealots whose ideas of the weapons of direct action are giant powder and the torch. It is a hard task, but considering the countless barriers the union cause has cut a way through, there is no reason to despair of these new barriers being overcome.

FASHION.

Shoes are to be covered with feathers. Buckles will be concealed with aigrettes. All hues will be in favor—Fashion note from Paris.

The female of the species is more deadly than the male.

It will be a long time before this country has a presidential candidate who was born in one of Mr. Edison's cement houses.

China is imitating the United States in nearly everything. Later she may adopt our old-fashioned winter.

THE PRESCRIPTION FOR SOCIALISM.

Collier's tells of the establishment of a social center in a smelter town by the bishop of the Episcoal diocese of Utah. It has clubrooms, shower baths, dormitories, pool tables and a restaurant. The smelting company allowed the use of the necessary land at a nominal rental, but farmed out the lodging, pool room and restaurant privileges. It donated $40 a month to the "cause."

The bishop preached a sermon which offended the company. The donation was immediately withdrawn and the bishop was urged to write a "boost" of the splendid help given him by the company.

Mr. Debs might howl for forty days and forty nights and never make as many converts to Socialism as one such act as this. It is the pig-headed corporations of this smelting type that have stirred up the social unrest. It is they who inspire the defense of "progress by dynamite." With their bands of ingenious lawyers, their managements intent upon the immediate dollar, their policy of crushing free speech and subsidizing pulpit and press where they can, they sow the wind for a harvest of terrible whirlwind.

The cruel thing about the situation is that corporations that abide by the law, that ask no favors, that are made up of men who are truly patriotic and decent, must suffer with the smelter breed of corporation if the whirlwind comes. The Socialists could ask nothing better than that business should continue to feel called upon to defend the pirates in it as well as the respectable members of it. They are very like to feel their cause is lost when the line between good and bad business is sharply drawn. The hardest blow they can suffer now would be the formation of a business association that would undertake to clean the premises of business.

It is not improbable that such an organization will be formed if for no other policy than self-protection.

THE NOVELTY GONE.

Robert G. Fowler, the aeronaut, made a number of spectacular tumbles before he gave up trying to cross the Sierras last fall. Then he decided upon another route, going south from San Francisco to Los Angeles and then over Arizona and other border states until, at last, he has saluted the Atlantic seaboard at Jacksonville, Fla.

We wonder how many newspapers readers have known that Fowler was still attempting the transcontinental flight? Probably comparatively few. For scarcely any attention whatever has been paid to this flight. It has had no heralding, no stirring announcements. The birdman simply kept on flying when he could, mended his machine when he had to, landed, fed and slept where 'twas possible. He attracted less notice to himself than did Weston when he made his last pedestrian trip across country.

It the spectacular element in aeronautics has played out so quickly, what will the art be a few years hence? Will flying machines be so common that people will scarcely look at them except when there's a chance of a monkey wrench or a bolt falling? Will one hear decrepit and discouraged aeroplanes wheezing away among the clouds as one hears outworn automobiles complaining upon the streets now? Will the burglar, the fugitive from justice and the smuggler have fitted aerial navigation to their needs? Will there be a flying machine issue in the national campaigns?

THE ARMY BUREAU FIGHT.

The newest army scandal grows out of the struggle between the powerful war department bureaus and that part of the service which is trying to bring the army upon a par with those of Germany, England and France. It is charged that one of the bureau heads, in order to gain his ends, misrepresented facts in testifying before a congressional committee.

The army and navy bureaus owe their existence to congress. They are ideal institutions from a congressional point of view, because it is through them that political influence for promotions, for appropriations for navy yards and army posts, for the maintenance of garrisons and stations and for the letting of contracts can most easily be engineered. The executive departments, for more than a generation, have been trying to abolish some of the bureaus and it is only after the most strenuous efforts that their power has been brought under curb.

It is probable that the officer who was ordered to prepare himself for court martial felt such confidence in the sympathy of congress with him that he let his tongue run too smoothly. As a result he put himself in the hands of his opponents. He has now been forced to apply for retirement in order to avoid humiliation of court martial and the chance of being found guilty of prevarication.

CHINA'S ESCAPE.

One of the most terrible of the engagements between the Chinese revolutionists and the imperial troops was fought after the bewildered little emperor had been yanked from his throne and abdication formally proclaimed. The rebels gained their ends in spite of the fact that there was still a good deal of fighting spirit left in the loyalists, in spite of the fact that they themselves were campaigning on meagre stores and with very little reserve ammunition and military equipment.

It may be assumed then that the regent and his advisors were under pressure from another source than that brought by the revolutionists. This pressure, in every likelihood, was the fear of the partition of the Chinese states. It was less terrible in their minds that the throne should be lost to them than that the country should be split up among the European nations. The prospect of republican control was less bitter to contemplate than the thought of Japanese, Russian, English and German commissioners sitting in conference for the purpose of settling upon the division of China.

China seems not only to have gained freedom from a parasitical monarchy, but also to have escaped the vassalage of European exploiters.

THE CALL FOR ROOSEVELT.

Editor Blade—I desire to tell you how the political situation looks here. A straw vote shows 105 votes for Roosevelt, three for La Follette, one for Taft, two expressing no choice. There is no doubt in the minds of the people here that if Taft is nominated the next President will be a Democrat.

The Blade is in receipt of scores of letters conveying the same information—that Mr. Taft is utterly without standing among the rank and file of Republicans and that Mr. Roosevelt, if he will but respond to the call for his leadership, is assured of all his old-time admiration and support.

Mr. Taft has made it clear that he will follow the policy of President Harrison—insist that his personal honor and his vanity are of vaster moment to his country than the policies, achievements and constructive aims of the Republican party.

In the situation, it is difficult to see how Mr. Roosevelt can turn his back upon a nation-wide movement urging him to re-enter public life.

ARIZONA AND THE RECALL.

Now that Arizona has received its credentials as a state, one of its first steps, it is expected, will be to amend its constitution in order to insert the clause which grants the people the power to recall members of the judiciary.

It will do this less out of any conviction that the doctrine is a good one than out of indignation with the President for denying them the right to frame the kind of constitution they choose to have.

We believe Mr. Taft was perfectly correct in asserting that the recall of judges, if put into force, would reduce court decisions to a mere matter of their popularity or unpopularity. But we don't believe he was justified in telling Arizona it had no right to profit or suffer by such a policy, whichever the case might be. And if Arizona proceeds with haste to establish the recall, it will only do that which any community, naturally aggrieved over being dealt with more unfairly than others, would do in like case.

THE TRUE ANGLER.

In resigning his office of provisional president of China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen wrote:

Yuan Shi Kai has declared that he adheres unconditionally to the national cause. He would surely prove a loyal servant of the state. Besides this, Yuan Shi Kai is a man of constructive ability upon whom our united nation looks with the hope that he will bring about the consolidation of its interests. The happiness of our country depends upon your choice. Farewell.

Dr. Sun Yat is an angler. He has spent years of his life watching the cork, and so developed that rare patience, philosophy and fine contemplative spirit with which few except fishermen are blessed. Of all men in public life, it is only the one deeply learned in the ritual of fishing who could turn his back upon glory in the way that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has.

Every angler should salute him. He stands head and shoulders with Izaak Walton in the fisherman's hall of fame.

TO TRY THE PARCELS POST.

The more enthusiastic advocates of the parcels post will be disappointed in the recommendations of the house committee on postoffices and postroads. While the committee endorses the plan, it does so gingerly and with frank misgivings as to its immediate success if it were tried upon an unlimited scale.

The plan suggested is the carriage of packages at reasonable rates up to eleven pounds weight. The service is to be confined to the rural mail routes. And such a service is, of course, purely experimental.

The Blade has not been inclined to entertain that dread which is said to afflict the small town merchants that they will be ruined by the mail order houses in case a parcels post is established. It recalls that the small town merchants feared the effect of the interurban roads upon their business, a bugaboo that failed to prove more than a bugaboo. Dangers in anticipation are not infrequently more disturbing than dangers materialized. Yet The Blade has thought the mail service, conducted under political management, steeped with politics as a boiled turnip is steeped with water, and afflicted with annual deficits, was in no condition to take over a task so tremendous as the express business. When the postoffice department conquered its deficit, The Blade was ready then to advocate—and did advocate—a parcels post. As the postoffice has since then betrayed the fact that it has overcome its deficit by crippling the mail service, this newspaper's friendliness to the parcels post has received a dampener. It feels very much as an orator must feel whose platform has given way beneath him and dropped him into a pool of rainwater and mud.

We believe the house committee has taken the right course. The parcels post can best be established if tried first upon a limited scale. And in stating this belief, The Blade wishes it understood that it holds no brief for the railroads, the express companies, or such other institutions which profit by a backward, inefficient and wasteful postoffice department.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson says that poverty is a disease. And the worst of it is there is constant danger of being exposed.

Sunday School

STANDING WITH HUMANITY

International Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 25 Is "Baptism and Temptation of Jesus." Mark 1, 9-13.

By William T. Ellis.

In the large view, our times are not interested in doctrines. This is not a doctrinal era. The idea of a social gospel and a socialized church has taken hold of people. As we read the reports of the Men and Religion Movement, from city to city, we perceive that it is the social service end of the campaign that gets most attention from the press. The Church and the workingman; the Church and the masses; the Church and the poor; the Church and social inequalities—these are the themes that resound, as if they were some new gospel.

How absurd! What is the Church? It is the company of Christ's friends, who are trying to follow His example, and to do what He wants them to do. And is this new notion of a socialized Christianity an improvement on Christ's practice or teaching? Quite the reevrse; it is merely a closer approach to his way of life.

Jesus identifies himself with the big crowd of plain people. He was one of "the masses." A toiler and the son of a toiler; he was in such close fellowship with the workingman that he was called "the Carpenter." Dr. Van Dyke has written truly—

"But I think the King of that country comes out from his tireless host,
And walks in this world of the weary, as if he loved it the most;
And here in the dusty confusion, with eyes that are heavy and dim,
He meets again the laboring men who are looking and longing for him."

No Buddha immured in lonely and ascetic contemplation was he, but a real man, touching life on all levels, and yet closest to the dust-grimed and sweaty crowd of common people. The modern fashion of preaching Christ as the best Brother of all mankind, who loved them up to the level of life and the limitless measure of death, is as near to "the simple gospel" as preaching can get.

Lining Up With the Crowd.

A snob wants to emphasize the points of difference between himself and the mass of mankind; a Savior stresses the points of likeness. This lesson upon the baptism and temptation of Jesus has one great message: the identity of the Master with the life and lot of people. He was at constant pains to associate himself with the sorrows and toils and joys and hopes and religious aspirations of the big crowd of us.

Theologians have written and talked a great deal about baptism, but most of them have missed the mark. It is only a sign or symbol. To Jesus it meant lining up with the best institutions in sight, and the one that had most of God in it. John's preaching was not perfect; it was only a preparation; none the less, Jesus insisted that he be publicly enrolled as one of John's crowd. It was like joining church. A lot of conceited persons think the church is not perfect, and not quite up to their standard; and so refuse to unite with it. To all such may be commended the example of Jesus; he joined John's church. He found the best crowd and stood with it. No idle, carping critic he. Dr. J. A. Francis was interrupted in a Men and Religion speech in Philadelphia by a man who wanted to know why the church does not do this or that.

"Are you a member of the Christian Church?" came the instant query from Dr. Francis.

"Yes."

"Then you do your part."

That is all. Each in his place standing for the best he knows, and not withholding open allegiance to the best and most hopeful organization God has provided, is the programme of progress. Open and public confession by church membership is the counsel conveyed by the example of Jesus in his baptism. He wanted to be counted among the friends of God on earth. That way comes Christian solidarity.

A Real Man's Battle.

After exaltation comes depression; the ecstatic experience of baptism, when the heavens opened and the Father attested His approval of the Son, was succeeded by the temptation in the wilderness. Jesus went apart awhile; to take the measure and meaning of himself, His new experience, and His mission. Every normal person understands the mood. Jesus wanted to get away from the crowd; to be alone with Himself and God.

But He did not get away from the devil. Modern philosophy is inclined to ignore the devil; substituting devilish tendencies in humanity. Personally, I prefer to think better of man and accept Satan. Everybody who has lifted his eyes six inches from the rim of a book knows that there are forces in the world which make for unrighteousness. The ugly thing called sin is no mere theological term; it is a fact of life.

A successful business man sat opposite me in a club yesterday and said, "I tell you, I know men and I know myself, and it is only the grace of God that keeps me from tumbling over into the volcano." That man was not talking about any metaphysical or subjective errors; he meant gross sin, such as the law of the land recognizes as crime. Yet he is a good man, made such, he avows, only by the religion of the tempted Christ.

No Sham Fight.

Into such battles as this—the kind which most upright men know as more real experiences than any struggle in business—Jesus went. He fought the fight that no good man can escape; and He fought it with no weapon that may not be ours.

It was no sham battle that Jesus waged. He could have fallen even as we may fall. It was possible for Him to sin; otherwise the experience of the Temptation would have been "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

Sturdy words need to be spoken on this point, to meet the misconception of those who would emasculate the Temptation; and Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, of New York, has spoken them: "Whatever else my Lord shall be to me, He shall not be a counterfeit man, exposed to counterfeit fire, a mere stage fire, a man played upon by harmless sheet lightning, and never moving amid the dread bolts and forked flame. His shall not be the sham fight, and mine the actual struggle, or He can be no leader of me. He himself suffered being tempted. He felt the real heat of the fire. He felt the fascination of the real seduction. Jesus of Nazareth had the real devil to meet and the real battle to wage, and the garlands on His noble brow were nobly won."

The Lure of New Religions.

Because, with a certain muddy-brained class of people, sin and the devil have gone out of fashion (though not out of business) there is today a great vogue of esoteric religions. Despite the repeated exposure of these oriental cults, which batten on the credulity and foolishness of silly women and like-minded men, the popularity of these various little groups does not diminish. The easiest way known to me for any man with a glib tongue, a knowledge of human nature, and a slight familiarity with the Orient, to make a fat livelihood is to start a new religion, with a grotesque name and rites.

All of these fraudulent faiths are alike in disdaining the doctrine of sin. Some love to call it "experience." And, if the reports of the various legal investigations be true, the adherents of these faiths get "experience." Frankly, this sublimated balderdash is often only a cloak for what the Bible knows as sin and the penal code knows as crime. The immortal Yezidis of the Tigris Valley are not far removed from the "new" cults of Boston and Chicago.

The Bible is amazingly true to life. It squares with our knowledge of human nature. It does not blink any of the ugly facts of existence. Instead of attempting to ignore the hideous reality of sin, it provides a Savior from sin, who was "tempted in all points like as we are." In the story of the temptation of Jesus we all may read the struggle that awaits every soul. Over it all is written large the promise that no life is destined to defeat. The power of Christ is pledged to the preservation of Christ's.

A Three-Battle War.

To the mind of the lonely, spent, and hungry young man, worn with his long vigil of 40 foodless days, the tempter appeared. There is no need to apparel him in horns and hoofs; the devil wears evening clothes oftener than the rig of red. As a suggestion, as a whisper—it matters not how Satan came. The point is that whatever is diabolical is of the devil. Three shrewd attacks upon the sovereignty of the soul of Jesus were made. For that was the real issue, as it is in all temptations, to determine who should reign in the house of Man-soul.

A well-fed man may not be tempted by food; but a straving man may. It is amazing how the elemental wants, food, shelter, warmth, appeal to even the highest reason. And Jesus was hungry. So Satan bade him turn the stones into bread. Now it surely was God's will that his Son should be fed—but not in Satan's way. Better hunger than dishonor. Allegiance to evil is too high a price to pay for life. The first temptation, which Jesus promptly repulsed, is the one that is every day confronting men in business and politics. The great word—a motto for the shield of every knightly soul—was spoken by Jesus as he spurned the enticement: "Man shall not live by bread alone."

More subile was the second onslaught. When Jesus would not respond to a physical allurement, he was attacked in his faith. These spiritual temptations are usually more powerful than those of the flesh. "Prove yourself and God by casting yourself down from the pinnacle of the temple; the angels will bear you up," said the Evil One, glib to quote Scripture. Faith exercised needlessly, and at sin's behest, is folly. Everything should be reserved for its highest use. God does not give us faith for exhibition purposes. He gives proofs to the heart that are more convincing than those to the eyes.

The third allurement was to take a shor-cut to his dominion and kingdom by compromising with the devil. "I'll agree to let you have the world, if you will acknowledge yourself feudatory to me. Let me be overlord, and you may be King of kings." This was nothing else than the common temptation to compromise: "the end justifies the means." By the devil's program, Jesus would escape shame and sorrow and rejection and Calvary. But he knows that God's crowns are to be earned in God's way, so he cried "Get thee hence, Satan. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God."

Thus was won the great victory, and the scathless Christ offers himself in sympathy to all the tempted world. We cry with Sidny Lanier:

"But Thee, but Thee, O Sovereign Seer of Time,
But Thee, O poets' Poet, Wisdom's Tongue,
But Thee, O man's best Man, O love's best Love,
O perfect life in perfect labor writ,
O all men's Comrale, Servant, King, or Priest,—
What 'if' or 'yet,' what mole, what flaw, what lapse,
What least defect or shadow of defect,
What rumor, tattled by an enemy,
Of inference loose, what lack of grace
Even in torture's grasp, or sleep's, or death's,—
Oh, what amiss may I forgive in Thee,
Jesus, good Paragon, Thou Crystal Christ?"

After two years of experimenting the glass pavement in Lyons, France, has proved a failure. When the glass blocks were taken up at the end of that time they were found to be cracked and broken.

The ancient gold mines of Golconda, Hidarabad, India, have been reopened by the British government, and the ore in paying quantities is being taken even from the abandoned refuse.

The province of Quebec will sell no more of its water powers in perpetuity and has advertised for proposals for ninety-nine-year leases of ten large water powers in the province.

A series of experiments in France has demonstrated that the best signals to be displayed on the ground for aviators are Arabic numerals in white on a black background.

In building automobiles to order to fit purchasers manufacturers use a framework in which the seat, footboard and steering wheel are adjustable to various positions.

The Mexican oil fields at Tampico produce more than 100,000 barrels of oil each day, of which 40,000 are lost for want of storage facilities.

Levi P. Morton has given his pew in Grace church, New York, to the church corporation to be forever a free pew. This makes the eleventh free pew in that church.

The hour was divided into 60 minutes because no other smaller number has so many divisions as 60. It can be equally divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30.

Chile claims that the island of Chiloe, off the west coast, is the original home of the potato, it having been cultivated there since early in the fifteenth century.

Electric smelting and refining processes are said to produce steel that is denser and more homogeneous than open hearth steel of the same general composition.

The strike of some 500 Paris seamstresses for better wages has disclosed the fact that they make less than 50 cents a day, working 10 hours.

Varieties

There are 19 women lawyers in France.

Australia has 16,000 miles of railroad.

There are 78,000 professional chauffeurs in Great Britain.

The Imperial library of Paris contains 2,000,000 volumes.

During 1911 New York averaged one murder every 34 hours.

The United States uses up 320,000,000 lead pencils every year.

In point of instinct ants rank above all animals except man.

In London and its suburbs there are 12,000 dairies.

Less than 3 per cent of the area of Norway is under cultivation.

There are 3,000 canary bird breeders in Norwich, England.

A single Yarmouth fishing boat has landed as many as 200,000 herring.

Powdered milk will form part of the food supply of an Australian antarctic expedition.

Simplicity in weddings is the unexpected sign of sanity among the English aristocracy.

Twenty-six native species of woods are cut in Canada, spruce yielding one-fourth of the total.

Arkansas has more miles of navigable rivers than any other state in the Union.

Nova Scotia sends away over 1,000,000 barrels of apples during the season.

The government of Venezuela has established a national bureau of sanitation.

The American shoe manufacturer is extending his sales in all parts of the world.

Arkansas has the only diamond mine in the world, outside of Africa, in Pike county.

Arkansas produces coal, silver, galena, slate, oil stones and clay of every description.

The new terminal of the Canadian Northern railroad in Montreal will cost $25,000,000.

A wood substitute made of dried grass is being experimented with abroad for match making.

Over eleven thousand women are engaged in lace making at home in the city of Nottingham.

The Canadian forests yielded last year 4,900,000 feet of lumber, estimated to be worth $75,000,000.

The average life of an elephant is one century, while a rabbit lives seven years and a cow fifteen.

The tire demands of American motor cars during the present year will total four million tubes.

An English company is planting fruit trees from California in the valley of the Nile on a large scale.

The mounting of waterproofed photographs of friends on the finger nails is a new fad in Germany.

Arkansas has the largest spring in the world, Mammoth spring, a full size river at its source, Spring river.

Chocolate and music have been introduced into a Swiss prison, with the idea of reforming the inmates.

It is said that a beggar in the streets of London can earn more money in a day than the average workingman.

Gas for power uses is now supplied by the Northampton Gas Company for 36 cents a thousand cubic foot.

Firemen in Japanese cities get from $6.47 to $7.47 a month. Coolies, when called for fire duty, get 85 cents a day.

The Eskimo gives his doctor a fee as soon as he comes. If the patient recovers, it is kept; if not, it is returned.

If the land of England and Wales were equally divided, there would be a little more than a acre for each person.

German postal authorities are experimenting with a small three-wheeled automobile for the use of letter carriers.

In Siam there are three kinds of grape fruits, all seedless. One kind has red meat. Two kinds are sweet and one is sour.

One of the newest musical instruments, operated by electricity, reproduces the notes of 45 orchestra performers.

Pearls are now in great demand and increasing in value. A necklace costing $28,000 not long ago was recently sold for $90,000.

For his assistance in putting the jute industry of Bengal, India, on a profitable basis, an American is to receive a fee of $25,000.

A new life saving buoy, made in Germany, is shaped like a hammock. In it a bather may recline and paddle himself to safety.

A razor can be sharpened more quickly in cold weather if it be dipped in hot water for a few seconds before it is stropped.

The Chinese Anti-Opium League reports that in 100,000 market towns throughout the empire all opium dens and dives have been closed.

The receipts of French theatres last year amounted to about $6,500,000. Moving picture shows took in nearly a quarter as much.

A tuning fork that is not affected by temperature, therefore is accurate under all conditions, is a French scientist's invention.

A power driven rotary hoof paret to take the place of the horseshoer's tongs, knife and rasp has been invented by a Nevada man.

In England there has been invented a machine which is said to perform with mechanical precision the action of a hand polisher.

On engines that have been used for some time in submarines by the admiralties of all countries save England and the United States.

So many ships have been lost in the strait between the Red Sea and the Arabian gulf that the strait is called the Gate of Tears.

Philadelphia is to have a new convention hall. It is to cost $4,000,000, and, together with its gardens, will cover four acres of ground.

Tests have shown that the air in the crowded sleeping quarters of modern warships is purer than in barracks or average residences ashore.

On an automobile wireless outfit built for the Austrian army the motor used to propel the car may also be utilized to drive the electric generator.

Norway's government maintains a society engaged in the reclaiming of marshes and swamp lands and developing the manufacture and use of peat.

The world is searching everywhere for rubber. Now comes word that the unexplored region of northern Rhodesia has rubber areas to an unlimited extent.

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Swollen Varicose Veins Painful, Knotted, Tortuous, Ulcerated, Ruptured; Bad Legs, Milk Leg, Thrombosis, Elephantiasis. It takes out the inflammation, soreness and discoloration; relieves the pain and tiredness; reduces the swelling, gradually restoring part to normal strength and appearance. ABSORBINE, J.R., is a mild, safe, pleasant antiseptic liniment, healing and soothing. Severe cases where veins have ulcerated and broken have been completely and permanently cured. First few applications of ABSORBINE, JR., will give relief and prove its merit. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Detailed directions, reports of recent cases and Book 6 G free on request.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

OLD SORES CURED

Kelley's Ulcerine salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. F. ALLEN, Dept. 220 St. Paul, Minn.

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my French, successful "MONTHLY" Remedy, Safe. It relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.00. Double Strength $2.00. DR. F. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting ten years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world held for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

THIS GENEROUS TREATMENT AND 36 PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE

DR. F. W. JIROCH, of Chicago, who is regarded by many as perhaps the best specialist of modern times in his chosen field, makes you this liberal offer.

INDICATE YOUR SYMPTOMS HERE for FREE DIAGNOSIS

If You Are Sick Let Me Help You

Just mark with a cross X in the coupon below any of the different symptoms you have and send it to me, and I will send you the Treatment Free so you may make a personal test of just what my special medicine will do.

This Treatment Will Be Delivered By Mail, POSTAGE PAID, Right to Your Own Door Without One Cent of Expense to You.

This offer is made to any person who sincerely wants to be cured of Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Disorders, Heart Trouble, Nervous Weakness, Catarrh and all other diseases arising from Impure Blood, Uric Acid conditions, etc.

SEND NO MONEY Simply put a cross X mark before the symptoms that you have, cut out the coupon, sign your name in full and complete address, and I will do the rest.

The Object of This Advertisement

Is to reach the sick, weak and suffering; those who have failed with other treatments, those who have given up in despair, those in remote places who are not supplied with modern, up-to-date, successful methods of curing diseases.

I Want to Prove to Those People at My Own Expense That I Have the Real Remedies.

I have perhaps the most successful method yet devised for the permanent cure of diseases of which I have made a specialty. I do not ask you to accept my word for this. I am a Specialist and I do not have one remedy that cures everything; no patent medicines; no "dope." My special treatments are made up of my own private prescriptions perfected after years of successful practice. My great success is due to knowing what remedies cure and treating my patients honestly. I count my cures by the hundred where a doctor in ordinary practice counts but one.

To Prove My Claims I'll Send a Treatment Free to Test

I want you to try at my expense, not yours. All I want to know is what you want to be cured of. I have made it convenient for you to tell me this by simply putting a cross X mark before the symptoms you have on the attached coupon or write a letter in your own words about anything of a private nature (man or woman) that you want me to know. I realize that I must help you and get your good will if I expect you to recommend me to others. And you must believe that my remedies are genuine, and that I do cure, otherwise I could not afford this expense of advertising.

The Vast Majority of Patients I Treat Are Those Who Have Failed With Other Treatments.

You may feel discouraged on account of past failures; patent medicines may have proven worthless; your home doctor may have exhausted himself—even pronounced your case incurable—but this does not prove that I cannot help you and that I cannot cure you. The worst cases come to me. My treatment may be a surprise to you. Set aside your doubts; try once more. Try at my expense You have nothing to lose.

Accept My Liberal Offer!

It Places You Under No Obligation Whatever To Me

I repeat—you are under no obligation to accept this free offer. No contracts; no express charges. I will pay the postage myself and deliver the treatment right to your own door without one cent of expense to you. Do not delay; do not argue. Just say to yourself "If Dr. Jiroch has so much confidence in his ability and his treatment to go to all this expense I am going to let him try." Put a cross X mark before the symptoms you have; sign your name and address to the attached coupon, cut it out and mail it to me today. It will obligate you to nothing. Just let me try to help you. Address

DR. F. W. JIROCH,
Dept. 1103 533 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cut Out and Mail This Coupon Today.

I wish to avail myself of your offer to get a proof treatment free so I can test it in my own case. I have placed a cross X mark before the ailments for which I desire treatment.

Name .....
(State plainly Mr., Mrs. or Miss)
Town .....
State .....
Street or R. F. D. or Box .....
Have you ever written me before? .....
Give your age .....

- If you are losing flesh.
- If you take cold easily.
- If your appetite is poor.
- If you belch wind or gas.
- If you have rheumatism.
- If you have sick headache.
- If you have pain in the back.
- If you are subject to malaria.
- If you spit up mucus or slime.
- If you are subject to biliousness.
- If you are troubled with catarrh.
- If your sleep does not refresh you.
- If you feel weak and all run down.
- If you have palpitation of the heart.
- If you have heartburn & indigestion.
- If you have weak lungs or cough.
- If your hands and feet get cold.
- If you spit up sour, undigested food.
- If you have piles or rectal troubles.
- If you have foul breath and coated tongue.
- If your bowels are irregular or constipated.
- If you have specks floating before the eyes.
- If you have dizziness or swimming of the head.
- If you have itching or burning of the skin.
- If you have hot and cold flashes over the body.
- If you have boils and pimples on the face and on neck.
- If you feel bloated, distressed or sleepy after eating.
- If you are depressed in spirits and easily discouraged.
- If you have pains in back, through loins, hips and joints.
- If you get weak, nervous and trembling after slight exertion.
- If you have twitching of muscles, limbs, face and eyelids.
- If you have too frequent desire to pass water, or if there is dribbling, difficult or painful urination.

Fill Out This Application and Send to DR. F. W. JIROCH, Dept. 1103, 533 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

It is distinctly understood that you will never have to pay for the proof treatment, letter of advice, diagnosis, or for anything you report. Remember, Dr. Jiroch gives absolutely valuable advice, simple home rules, etc., all free—entirely free—White today, at once.

PROVIDES TRIAL OF PARCELS POST

House Committee Almost Unanimously Urges Test on Rural Routes.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The house committee on postoffice and post roads by an almost unanimous vote inserted in the postoffice appropriation bill for the next fiscal year a provision for a limited parcels post. This bill carries a total appropriation of about $270,000,000.

Beginning July 1 next and until June 30, 1914, the bill provides for a limited parcels post, pending the investigation of the general parcels post question by a commission which is recommended and which would be expected to report to congress well within the two year period.

The limited parcels post is defined as follows:

"That on all rural mail delivery routes of the United States until June 30, 1914, the postmaster at the starting point of such route shall receive and deliver to the carrier or carriers of said routes all articles, parcels, or packages not prohibited to the mails by law and falling under the definition of fourth class matter and not weighing in excess of 11 pounds, for transportation and delivery on said routes only; and the carriers shall receive at intermediate points on all rural routes such mail matter of the fourth class for delivery on their respective routes only.

Would Reduce Postage Rates.

"Postage should be paid on all articles, parcels, or packages entitled to transportation under the provisions of this act as matter of the fourth class on rural mail delivery routes only at the following rates: One cent for each two ounces or less, two cents for more than two ounces but not more than four ounces, three cents for more than four ounces but not more than eight ounces, four cents for more than eight ounces but not more than twelve ounces, five cents for more than twelve ounces but not more than a pound, and two cents per pound for each additional pound or fraction there of up to and including a total of eleven pounds."

This would make the maximum charge for a parcel over the rural post 25 cents.

Another interesting provision of the bill is that it reduces the general fourth class rate to 12 cents a pound and increases the limit of weight to 11 pounds, the rate now being 16 cents and the limit being four pounds.

Under existing conditions, Uncle Sam often carries parcels through his mails for foreign senders and receivers at a lower rate than he charges his own citizens for domestic services and of greater weight than would be permissible at home.

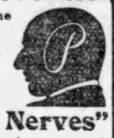
Concession to Mail Clerks.

The anomaly of doing thigs for the foreign user of the mails that are not done for the domestic user would cease if congress adopted the bill as reported to the house.

In addition to these changes, the postal appropriation bill provides for the classification of the railway mail clerks—an end which they have been struggling for many years to attain; removes the so-called gag regulations, hampering organization in the classified postal service and interfering with the presentment of grievances to congressmen by members of that service, and prohibits the dismissal of any employe in the classified service without a written statement of cause and the allowance of a reasonable time for a written answer, both statements to be kept on file for information.

QUIT "WISHING FOR" A GOOD STOMACH

"What one little Capsule will do for



Stomach & Nerves"

Take a 3-P Capsule after meals and notice the difference. You won't know you have a stomach except when your appetite reminds you. You can eat what you want without fear of suffering afterward. Indigestion vanishes as if by magic.

Don't "starve" or deny yourself longer; 3-P will reach your stomach and nerve distress in a flash. Not a *patent* medicine, but a proprietary remedy, with its ingredients plainly printed in every packet.

It not only digests all you eat, but RESTORES EXHAUSTED VITALITY, each pure and harmless little gelatine Capsule being brimful of *food* for the nerves, which quickly rally under its effective principles. 3-P has no equal in Nervous Debility or a Run Down Constitution *whether from Indigestion, overwork, worry or other causes.*

For Sale at Drug Stores or Direct. Prove What 3-P Will Do for You!

Send for the free 50 cent trial packet of 3-P today. The very first little capsule will prove to you this is no ordinary remedy, and in a week you'll be telling all your friends about it—that's what we want you to do, and that's why we give one 50 cent packet for trial.

GOOD FOR 50c PACKET

This coupon entitles the sender to *one* 50 cent packet of 3-P, provided you have never tried it, and that 15 cents in coin or stamps is enclosed to help pay distribution expenses. Address **Samuel Chemical Co.**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A happy surprise quickly awaits all stomach and nerve sufferers in guaranteed pure and harmless little 3-P Capsules. Coupon 15

COURT MARTIAL ARMY MAN

Adjutant General Ainsworth Is Relieved From Duty.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Adjutant General Fred C. Ainsworth has been relieved from duty at the war department and soon will be ordered before a court martial.

While the charges have not been framed, it is understood they will be based on conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and perhaps insubordination.

Serious friction long has existed between the adjutant general's office and the general staff, and the crisis came when Secretary Stimson aided with the latter. Matters were brought to an issue by a report made last week by General Ainsworth to the secretary of war in connection with the muster and payrolls and Secretary Stimson felt that the adjutant general had used language that impugned his own integrity and fairness as well as that of other officers of the department.

PITNEY'S NOMINATION IS IN

President Names New Jersey Chancellor for Supreme Bench.

Washington, Feb. 19.—President Taft today sent to the senate the nomination of Chancellor Maplon Pitney, of New Jersey, to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court.

A man recently dead in New York left a handsome estate to his wife, provided she did not take the advice of her relatives "in any matters relating to her finances or other affairs."

Greatest Nerve Vitalizer Known

50c PACKAGE SENT FREE

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers a Recent Discovery. The Most Effective Nerve Strengthener for Men and Women Ever Found by Science.

This is the world's newest, safest, most reliable, and effective nerve invigorator, revitalizer, brain awakener, body strengthener, without equal in the world's history of medicine. It brings about a change from that awful, dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage which is remarkable.

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Make You Feel Fine All the Time.

FOR MEN.—Nerve force gone! You are what your nerves are, nothing else. If you feel all run-down from overwork or other causes, if you suffer from insomnia, "caved-in" feeling, brain fag, extreme nervousness, peevishness, gloominess, worry, cloudy brain, loss of ambition, energy and vitality, loss of weight and digestion, constipation, headaches, neuralgia, or the debilitating effects of tobacco or drink, send for the 50c free trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FOR WOMEN.—If you suffer from nervous breakdown, extreme nervousness, "blue" spells, desire to cry, worry, neuralgia, back pains, loss of weight or appetite, sleeplessness, headaches, and constipation, and are all out-of-sorts, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers will make you feel that there is more to life than you ever realized before. Send today for the 50c free trial package.

No more need of dieting, diversion, travel, tiresome exercises, dangerous drugs, electricity, massage, or anything else—Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers do the work for each and all, give you nerve-force and make you love to live.

A 50c trial package of this great discovery will prove that they do the work. They are guaranteed — every Wafer. Send coupon now today for free 50c trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.

F. J. KELLOGG CO.,
780 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50c trial package of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New York Physicians Have Many Cures to Their Credit.

New York, Feb. 21.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by the consulting physicians of the Waterman Institute is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Waterman Institute, 122 East 25th St., Branch 319, New York, for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Gen. Pershing Forces Moros to Surrender After Campaign.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Philippine mails just received at the war department contain the first detailed accounts of what is regarded as a remarkable campaign conducted by Gen. Pershing against the Sulu Moros, ending the day before Christmas with the capture of the sacred mountain—Bud Dajo—believed by the superstitious native to be impregnable against attacks by the white man. Owing to Gen. Pershing's policy of showing the Moros the futility of resistance by massing around them overwhelming numbers of troops, the loss of life was reduced to a minimum. The Americans had only two wounded, and not more than a dozen Moros were killed.

The purpose of the campaign was to disarm the Moros and induce them to settle down to peaceful industry. Most of the tribesmen heeded the order to surrender their arms, but a number of the wildest spirits gathered on Mount Dajo and announced their purpose to resist to the end. General Pershing surrounded the hill and in a campaign of four days forced the surrender. Many of the Moros were found armed with modern weapons, including automatic revolvers. They were placed in a military prison at Calarian, where they will be kept until their reformation is assured.

DENIES MEN ARE MADE OLD

Steel Director Says Trust Has Many Old Employes.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Percival Roberts, a director in the United States Steel corporation, before the House "steel trust" investigating committee today denied a statement by Louis D. Brandeis that steel workmen, because of conditions under which they were compelled to labor, were old men at 40 years. The average age of employes, he said, was above 40, many remaining in active service at the age of 55 years. He exhibited photographs of many of the older employes.

CHINESE WEDS VIRGINIA GIRL

She's Wong Ping's Second American Wife, Despite Fight.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Wong Ping, a wealthy Chinese merchant with stores in New York, San Francisco and Norfolk, Va., and Miss Myrtle Arthur, 21 years old, of Norfolk, have been married here after having a license refused them in three Virginia cities, Norfolk, Richmond and Newport News. Ping, who was born in San Francisco, has married two American women. His first wife died several years ago. Mrs. Ping will go to her parents in rural North Carolina to stay until her husband settles a quarrel with an uncle who was bent upon sending him to the Orient for a second wife.

$18,000 FOR CANAL SURVEY

Waterways Commission Agrees Upon the Appropriation.

Washington, Feb. 14.—An appropriation not exceding $18,000 will be authorized by congress for the survey of the route of the proposed barge canal from Toledo to Michigan City, Ind., by way of Ft. Wayne. This is by agreement among members of the national waterways commission, of which Senator Burton is chairman.

Hard-Working Wives.

Eskimo widowers often remarry within a week after the demise of the wife. The helpmate of the savage does most of the work, and he is almost helpless without her. She makes and breaks camp, cooks, cuts up her husband's kill and carries it to camp. She dresses the skins of deer and seal. She makes the footgear and clothes, paddles the canoe and carries every burden. Without her no domestic arrangement can go forward.

PROTEST FAILS TO STOP KNOX TOUR

Colombian Minister Says Secretary's Visit Would Be Inopportune.

Washington, Feb. 19.—No change was made today in the itinerary of Secretary of State Knox's trip to Central America because of the Colombian minister's letter of protest.

The department will await word direct from the Bogota government before altering its plans. Some intimation, either diplomatically confirming or repudiating the action of its representative in Washington, is expected within the next 24 hours. No action of any kind in the matter is possible before tomorrow.

The letter incident brought out a statement today by Rrepresentative Rainey, of Illinois, author of a resolution to submit Colombia's damage claims to arbitration in which he denounced the methods used by the United States to acquire the Panama canal zone.

"Minister Ospina's letter," he said, "forcibly calls attention to our indefensible conduct for nearly 10 years in refusing Colombia the arbitration she has requested."

The Panama incident, which has been the subject of committee investigation, was denounced by Mr. Rainey as "the blackest page in our history as a nation." He charged that the revolution was engineered by a "New York promoter."

Profound disappointment on receiving intimations that Secretary Knx did not contemplate giving Colombia any assurance of the ultimate arbitration of her claims against the United States was generally ascribed as the reason for the expression from Senor Pedro Nel Ospina, the Colombian minister, last night, that a visit of Mr. Knox to his country at the present time would be "inopportune."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Feb. 12.—Senate—Senator Kenyon spoke in favor of the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill. The report of the committee exonerating Senator Stephenson from election corruption charges was submitted. The President submitted the agricultural department report on the cotton boll weevil. Senator Reed, of Missouri, introduced a constitutional amendment prohibiting a third presidential term. The Sherwood pension bill was rejected by the pension committee and a substitute carrying $24,000,000 annually was agreed upon. A bill was passed amending the pure-food law to apply to homeopathic as well as other medicines.

House—The house met at noon and considered bills relating to the District of Columbia. The Dyer "loan shark" bill, fixing the maximum rate of interest that may be charged in the District at 12 per cent, was passed, as was also the bill to restore the name of Oregon avenue to the highway now known as Swann street. Secretary of War Stimson testified before the interstate commerce committee regarding Panama canal tolls. William Nelson Cromwell's connection with the Panama canal purchase was discussed before the foreign affairs committee. The Lewis fraud order case developed a controversy between former Postmaster General Cortelyou and former Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden before the postoffice expenditures committee. The rules committee discussed the resolution calling for an investigation of the "money trust." Paymaster General Whipple continued his testimony before the committee on expenditures in the war department in connection with the charges that Maj. Ray was favored on account of political influence. James J. Hill testified before the steel committee regarding the leases of the Lake Superior ore fields.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Senate—President Taft withdrew the nomination of Cornelius P. Swain to be marshal for the district of Delaware. Senator Lea objected when unanimous consent was asked to vote on the Stephenson case next Tuesday because the minority report was not ready. Chairman Bourne, of the postoffice committee, announced his opposition to 1-cent letter postage at the present time. Steel manufacturers before the finance committee contended for higher rates than those granted by the house bill. Lorimer committee will vote March 23 on the report to be made to the senate. M. W. Blumenberg, official stenographer of the Lorimer committee, was exonerated from the charge of contempt of the committee.

House—The house met at noon and resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill. James J. Hill, before the steel investigating committee, said that he did not bother much about stocks and bonds. Investigation of the Florida Everglades land case was resumed. The Missouri delegation prepared an address to the Democrats of the country setting forth Speaker Clark's public record and urging him as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. The Democratic chemical tariff bill, revising the dutiable and free lists to increase the revenues $4,000,000, was made public.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—Senate—Senator Rayner introduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to report whether the anti-trust law could be strengthened. Senator Heyburn gave notice he would call up the Stephenson case next Wednesday. Foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, to be ambassador at Paris. Machine tool men continued their protests before the finance committee against placing machine tools on the free list.

House—The Pacific fur seal treaty legislative bill was passed. The foreign affairs committee decided to report favorably the resolution providing for American participation in the international fish conservation conference. The fortification appropriation bill was reported, carrying $4,036,235. The steel corporation's side of the labor question was presented to the Stanley committee by Percival Roberts, a director. State Drainage Engineer Wright, of Florida, testified regarding the department of agriculture's relations with the everglades reclamation. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane told the interstate commerce committee that an investigation showed numerous deviations by express companies from published rates. Hearing in the misconduct charges case of Maj. Ray were continued.

Thursday, Feb. 15.—Senate—The Costa Rican naturalization treaty was ratified. Without opposition expressed on the floor, the senate confirmed the nomination of former Gov. Herrick to be ambassador to France. Senator Bourne introduced a bill to license private wireless stations. The Dillingham general immigration bill was read, but discussion was deferred until Monday. A service pension bill similar to the Sherwood measure, and prohibiting special pension legislation, was introduced by Senator Works. The finance committee continued its hearings on the steel schedule.

House—The rules committee authorized a favorable report on the Pujo resolution for a "money trust" investigation. The circular letter of the department of agriculture on the Florida Everglades, which brought about the investigation, was produced before the committee on agricultural department expenditures. The steel corporation's care of its employes was explained to the Stanley committee by Director Percival Roberts, Jr. The correspondence on Panaman independence was produced before the foreign affairs committee in the hearing on the Rainey resolution to reimburse Colombia. The foreign affairs committee voted to recommend a two-month extension of the Burton law regulating Niagara Falls water diversion, to permit consideration of permanent legislation. Representative Hobson precipitated a heated debate over Adjutant General Ainsworth's detachment from duty at the war department during the consideration of the army appropriation bill. The five-year enlistment provision was adopted as a part of the army appropriation bill. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clements reiterated his recommendation for a physical valuation of railroads before the interstate commerce committee. Representative Flood, of Virginia, introduced a bill to create an Alaska railroad commission. Representative Estopinal, of Louisiana, in a joint resolution, asked for a naval defense plan for the mouth of the Mississippi river. A survey and estimate for a ship canal around Niagara Falls was asked for by Representative Mott, of New York.

Friday, Feb. 16.—Senate.—Not in session. Manufacturers of steel products continued their protests against the house steel bill. Appeals for constitutional amendment granting votes for women were made before the committee on women's suffrage. Senator Williams, before the interstate commerce committee, advocated his bill for the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. A delegation of American bankers urged the enactment of legislation for better regulation of railroad bills of lading.

House.—The Florida Everglades investigation was continued, and new interest was added by the proposed prosecution of the recently dismissed agricultural department officers. Interstate Commerce Commisioner Meyer urged wider powers for the commission, including the physical valuation of railroads and the supervision of bonds. The army appropriation bill was passed. The consolidation of the divisions of chief of staff, adjutant general and inspector general in the bureau of the general staff, was urged.

Saturday, Feb. 17.—Senate—Not in session. Further protests made to finance committee against tariff reductions made in house steel bill. W. C. T. U. delegation argued for prohibition of interstate liquor shipment before judiciary committee, while a German-American delegation opposed bill prohibiting.

House—Representative Henry, in sensational speech, attacked Wall street money power and demanded inquiry into "black hand methods of financial Mafia." Hardwick "sugar trust" investigating committee submitted unanimous report stating monopoly keeps up price of sugar. Agreement reached to begin debate on chemical tariff revision bill Monday. Representative Dies introduced bill proposing illiteracy test for immigrants. Bitter personal attacks on Representative Hobson made by Representative Hay and Representative Fitzgerald for his criticism of army reorganization scheme.

THE DOCTOR HABIT
And How She Overcame It.

When well selected food has helped the honest physician place his patient in sturdy health and free from the "doctor habit" it is a source of satisfaction to all parties. A Chicago woman says:

"We have not had a doctor in the house during all the 5 years that we have been using Grape Nuts food. Before we began, however, we had "the doctor habit" and scarcely a week went by without a call on our physician.

"When our youngest boy arrived, 5 years ago, I was very much run down and nervous, suffering from indigestion and almost continuous headaches. I was not able to attend to my ordinary domestic duties and was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself. Under advice I took to Grape-Nuts.

"I am now, and have been ever since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, able to do all my own work. The dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness and rheumatism which used to drive me fairly wild, have entirely disappeared.

"My husband finds that in the night work in which he is engaged, Grape-Nuts food supplies him the most wholesome, strengthening and satisfying lunch he ever took with him." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

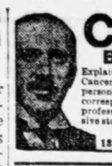
Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Remarkable Record of a California Town.

Ventura Cor. San Francisco, Call.

There was neither a birth nor a death in Ventura county in December, 1911, according to a report by County Health Officer Maulhardt, which is on file here. The report also contained the statement that in that month there were no sufferers from contagious diseases in this county, no families in need of assistance and no general expense. The population of Ventura county is about 21,000.



CANCER BOOK SENT FREE

Explains the Combination Medical Treatment for Cancer. Contains scores of testimonials from persons cured years ago with whom you may correspond or go to see. The past 12 years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City

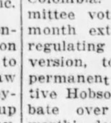
DR. O. A. JOHNSON
1320 Main St., Suite 340 Kansas City, Mo.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms.

Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M. D.** Dept. S, American Express Building, Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS



The steady or periodical (spree) drinker can be saved in 3 days with his knowledge. Or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. Gentle, pleasant, perfectly harmless. It does not matter how many years. This is the genuine home Treatment, medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars, free, postpaid. Address:

EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av., 490 N New York, N.Y.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor that ever got put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is a quicker-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; state strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE Illustrated Book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A1035. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Rapid advancement. Every second week off duty with full pay. Short hours; no "layoffs." Work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass. Examinations everywhere. May 4th. Common education sufficient. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers stand excellent chance. Write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-32, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL Representative Wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustling man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. Spare time to start, $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box DH-293, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES, make supporters, $12 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. W, 99, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES! Make leather bags at home. Stamped envelope for parties. Box TB109, Hutchinson, Kas.

AGENTS WANTED.

HERE'S A GOOD ONE. With our beautiful enlarged portrait pearl pictures you clear from $25 to $35 weekly. Can you grasp a good thing in a small ad? We have no other way to get in touch with you; experience unnecessary. Consolidated Mfg. Co., 811 Fifth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS; New household necessity, staple articles; rapid seller; sample for 2c stamp. Write today. Magic Sales Co., 1554 Roycroft, Lakewood, O.

AGENTS—Big money distributing free pkgs. Borax-ee Soap Powder. N. Ward & Co., 1170 Bertram, Chicago

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE! in Branch Co., Mich., near Coldwater; 80 acres, 3 miles out, fine buildings, level land, $5,600; 120 acres, $9,400; 500 others. Write to me, or come and see me. Col. Edgar A. Foster, Coldwater, Mich.

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres close Defiance at a bargain. For particulars write Chas. E. Shaver, Elkhart, Ind. R. R. 1.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 90 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED watch or gold plated bracelet free, to boys and girls for placing sample Packets Seed with friends. Sample free. P. Peoples Co., B 40, York Haven, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Strawberry, Blackberry, Red and black raspberry plants. Catalogue free. Ellsworth Cowen, Barnesville, Ohio.

"LINGERING," catchy waltz song 10c. Henry Spear, 806 Main st., Menominee, Mich.

MEDICAL.

PILES—Sure cure. I suffered for years, paid hundreds of dollars; I finally cured myself. Persons suffering with this painful disease address with stamp, Thomas Watts, Peoria, Ill.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 60, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRY—Matrimonial journal with many rich ladies and gentlemen, over 500 names and addresses complete, both sex, all mailed sealed for 25c. Dr. Hutchison, Dept. 39, Sedalia, Mo.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin. Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

FORTUNE TOLD—Past and future, love, marriage, business and all affairs of life carefully treated. Send birthdate and 6c in st

The PEACE PAGE.

Emigrant Trip in '64

Dear Peace Page—In glancing over The Blade of July 20 I am reminded that I have been requested to tell you something of our overland trip and especially of a night spent in Mountain Meadows in 1864. I must first tell you that I consider myself a pioneer in every sense of the word, having emigrated from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1853, when a child with my parents, and from Iowa to Oregon with relatives and other friends in a prairie schooner or emigrant wagon in 1864. You are not wanting in the way of correspondents, as I see you have many who are versed in the use of the mighty pen. But I am going to try to interest you, anyway. Many times since having taken these trips the writer wished that we had all been more observing and accordingly jotted down our thoughts. We are experiencing some frigid weather here at this time, and we can't do otherwise than house ourselves. Consequently I thought it an opportune time to write you a few lines from memory only. Were I to write you a minute description of our trip I fear your wastebasket would be full to overflowing.

Well, to begin, our starting point was Talleyrand, where our Washington county friends joined us on May 5, when we proceeded on our way westward, passing through Sigourney, Oska'loosa, Winterset and other towns and on to Council Bluffs, where we crossed the Missouri river into Omaha, Neb. Here we bought various supplies for our journey.

We drove out on the west side of town to find a good camping place. A family from Illinois camped just across the road from us. Just as we were preparing our evening meal we heard a woman scream and on going to their camp discovered that their baby had just died. We extended sympathy and offered assistance. Our train at this time consisted of eight wagons, but as the Indians were quite troublesome, we had often to travel in company with emigrants from other states. There were a large number of people from Missouri that season and we found them very congenial people to travel with. There were a number of young people along and seven violins, which helped to break the monotony of the surroundings, as our route lay up the Platte river for many, many miles. Nebraska was but sparsely settled, no trees of any kind, excepting shrubs, and not a frame or a board house, but occasionally a sod house or dugout. The Platte at that time was a shallow, murky stream, but not fordable excepting in a few places. Our men rode across to take a view of Fort Kearney and another old fort where they saw some houses and barracks for the soldiers. On the north side were some saplings. I think they were cottonwood. Pawnee Indians were numerous and begged for something to eat. We occasionally laid on the whip to get out of their reach. At one place there were about 200, more than we cared to feed. In western Nebraska we encountered two violent hail storms, which came up so suddenly that we had only time to turn our wagons around and while the men got out and held the teams, the women held the lines to prevent the horses running away.

As we passed along we saw many places of interest. To our left as we neared the Black Hills at the foot of the Rockies, we saw Snowy Range and Pike's Peak. The ascent of the Rockies is gradual and the scenery exquisitely beautiful. Words cannot convey to you the grandeur. We wound up and down through the canyons and on looking ahead we could not see where we would come out and on looking back we would not find it possible to see where we came from. In this way we crossed the mountains, and on the other side we found grass and water for the stock. The plentitude of grass and water lasted until we struck the desert, a drive of 30 miles which we made in the night. We started at 6 o'clock in the evening and came out on a good camping ground at sunrise the next morning. The weather was warm and the desert was full of rocks with no food of any kind for the horses, and of course, no water. Some of our people were afflicted with mountain fever.

Our moving by night reminded me of a huge torch-light procession. I had almost forgotten to tell you that on July 4th we encamped at Independence Rock, where the younger members of our emigrant train tripped the light fantastic and sang around a huge campfire. It was a glorious Fourth! And it was a glorious trip, all in all. We saw buffalo, rabbits, prairie dogs, wild horses and coyotes, and heard the roaring of a mountain lion that we had seen caught in a trap. We ate delicious meats of the deer, antelope, grouse and sage-hen, and occasionally feasted on fish. And we came in contact with Indians of the tribes of Pawnee, Cheyenne, Sioux, Snakes, Kiowas, Washoes and Pintes.

I shall not tell you more now for I am afraid too much of a dose at one time would be fatal. The next time I shall tell you of Mountain Meadows and of the Mormons in the Salt Lake valley.—Mrs. E. J. Martin, of Iowa.

A Paragraph or Two

Lots of smiles are wasted in front of a telephone.

Very few people get more sympathy than they deserve. The world thinks you ought to have known better.

The women of six states will vote for president next fall. And there won't be a candidate who will object to having them vote for him. Men running for office are always liberal about such things.

If more people had a sense of humor there would be fewer divorces.

A St. Louis woman is suing for divorce because she is tired of fried eggs for breakfast every morning. How can men be so cruel!

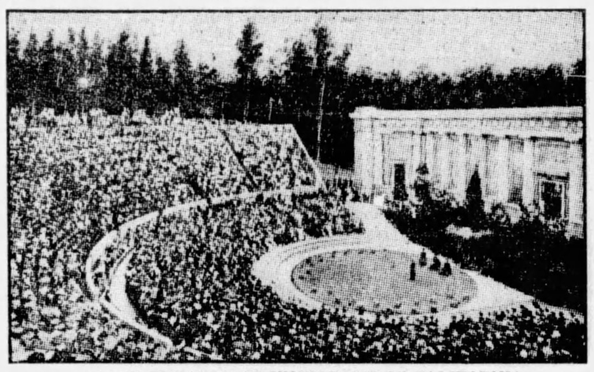
The worst thing about spring is that the average man's wife insists that he needs a tonic.

A Philadelphia woman proposed, procured the license, paid the car fare and settled with the officiating clergyman. But we're almost reckless enough to offer odds that she will get even.

There is no love lost between a hobble skirt and a pair of large feet.

Everything depends. No doubt Samantha sounds good to the young fellow who happens to be in love with a sweet girl of that name.

Open Air Theatre in California



GREEK THEATRE AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Some years ago a graduating class of the University of California located at Berkeley held their exercises in the hollow of a hill at the foot of old Grizzly mountain. It was a natural theatre, and was so satisfactory that later a public-spirited citizen gave funds and a theatre was put up there. There are rows of seats facing a broad stage backed by a great wall divided into panels by pillars. No grading was necessary and it is all out of doors. Theodore Roosevelt, then President, opened it. It has been the home of all symphony orchestras and concert organizations since then, especially on Sunday afternoons, which have been the popular times. Sarah Bernhardt has played in this theatre, and the students use it for their own dramatic productions. The appeal at nights is very strong.—Mrs. D. Jamieson, California.

Our Correspondents

"I live in the land of fruit and flowers and plenty of everything. Oregon is the only state that could be fenced off by itself and ask no odds of any other state," writes Mrs. Wesley Smith, of Oregon. It is a rare loyalty that you possess and a very beautiful one.

Dear Judy Belle of Virginia, tell us more of yourself. We would like to know you better.

"I enjoy the letters on housekeeping and the training of children, as I have one dear little boy of my own," writes Marie of Tennessee. She mentions having enjoyed the letter by Dreck of Kentucky and she hopes that she will soon write again.

Fern of Missouri, be sure to write to us about the sunshine state. We shall be glad to get your letter.

We don't want to seem like a stranger to you, Correspondent from Indiana. We are here to help you all in every way that we can, like a gathering of friends. You ask your friends for advice and sympathy. We want to be one of your friends. Let's get acquainted. We can help each other.

Why not send us a picture of the "dimpled, blue-eyed boy" for our Blade boys' and girls' department, Mrs. Belle Dowler of Nebraska? Thank you for the recipe.

Mary Woodyard, write us again. A portion of your letter was lost.

A reader would like to hear from Aunt Jane of Arkansas again.

Ohio Granger, why not send us some pictures of the places you mentioned?

When Buying Fish

Fish should be firm to the touch. If pressed by the finger the flesh should rise instantly. There should be no impression left. If the fish is fresh the eyes are bright and the gills red and the scales not easily rubbed off. Fresh salmon has a creamy white curd between the flake which solidifies within 24 hours.

When choosing lobster take the tail and pull it away from the body. If it is elastic and springs back, the lobster is fresh.

Old Grimes, and Traveling are two poems that are much wanted.

A recitation with the opening lines "I wandered round the homestead, many a dear familiar spot" is desired.

"O'er heavenly plains the golden chimes of Zion ring today" is the wording of an old song that is greatly desired by a reader.

A reader would like the poems, The Battle of Stone River, The Mountain Maid and Young Charlotte.

POETS' CORNER

TWO LITTLE KITTENS

Author Unknown.

Two little kittens, one stormy night,
Began to quarrel, and then to fight.
One had a mouse, the other had none;
And that's the way the fight was begun.

"I will have the mouse," said the bigger cat.
"You will have the mouse! We'll see about that."
"I will have that mouse," said the older one.
"You shall not have the mouse," said the little one.

I told you before 'twas a stormy night
When these two kittens began to fight.
The old woman took her sweeping broom,
And swept the two kittens out of the room.

The ground was covered with frost and snow,
And the two little kittens had nowhere to go;
So they laid them down on a mat at the door,
While the old woman finished sweeping the floor.

Then they crept in as quiet as mice,
All wet with snow and as cold as ice;
For they thought 'twould be better that stormy night
To lie down and sleep, than to quarrel and fight.

THE SONG OF THE CAMP

An Incident of the Crimean War.

By Bayard Taylor.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay grim and threatening under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said,
"We storm the fort tomorrow;
Sing while we may; another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang Annie Laurie.

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem rich and strong—
Their battle eve confession.

Dear girl! Her name he dared not speak;
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained from the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot and burst of shell
And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of Annie Laurie.

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest,
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

A reader would like an old song of which he does not know the name. The first few lines are "On Buena Vista's bloody field, a soldier dying lay and his thoughts were of his mountain home, some thousand miles away."

IN THE BAGGAGE COACH AHEAD

Author Unknown.

On a dark, stormy night, as a train rattled on,
All the passengers had gone to bed,
Except one young man with a baby in his arm,
Who sat there with bowed-down head.
The innocent one commenced crying just then
As though its poor heart would break;
One angry man said "make that child stop its noise,
For its keeping us all awake."
"Put it out," said another, "don't keep it in here,
We've paid for our berths and want rest."
But never a word said the man with the child
As he fondled it close to his breast.
"Where is its mother? go take it to her,"
One lady then softly said.
"I wish that I could," was the man's sad reply,
"But she's dead in the coach ahead."

Chorus.

While the train rolled onward a husband sat in tears,
Thinking of the happiness of just a few short years,
For baby's face brings pictures of a cherished hope that's dead,
But baby's cries can't waken her, in the baggage coach ahead.

Every eye filled with tears when the story he told.
Of a wife who was faithful and true;
He told how he'd saved up his earnings for years,
Just to build up a home for two.
How, when heaven had sent them this sweet little babe,
Their young, happy lives were blest,
His heart seemed to break when he mentioned her name,
And in tears tried to tell them the rest.
Every woman arose to assist with the child,
There were mothers and wives on the train,
And soon was the little one sleeping in peace,
With no thought of sorrow or pain.
Next morn at the station, he bade all good by,
"God bless you," he softly said:
Each one had a story to tell in their homes,
Of the baggage coach ahead.

THE PASSING POLICEMAN

Author Unknown.

A passing policeman found a little child,
He walked beside her, dried her tears and smiled;
Said he to her kindly, "Now you must not cry,
For I will find your mother for you by and by."
At the station, when he asked her for her name,
And she answered Jennie, it made him exclaim,
"At last of your mother I now have a trace,
Your little features bring back her sweet face."

Chorus.

Do not fear, my little darling,
And I will take you home;
Come and sit beside me,
No more from me you roam.
For you were a babe in arms
When your mother left one day;
Left me at home, deserted, alone,
And took you, my child, away.

'Twas all through a quarrel, madly jealous, she
Vowed then to leave me, woman-like, you see,
Oh, how I loved her! Grief near drove me wild,"
"Papa, you are crying," lisped the little child.
Suddenly the door of the station opened wide,
"Have you seen my darling," an anxious mother cried.
Husband and wife then, meeting face to face,
All is soon forgiven in one fond embrace.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

A FRIEND OF THE BIRDS

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—While waiting for dinner to cook I have also been doing something else. You housekeepers know that cooking can't always be hurried with the best results, and it is well to have something to do while waiting, to keep from getting impatient. Well, I've been putting out some food for my little friends, the birds. This has been a very severe winter for everybody and everything in this part of the country and so much snow that I can hardly see what the little birds could have found to eat. A short time ago, one day, one of them called my attention to his condition. It was very cold and the snow very deep. But with a bravery that I wish we could imitate he was singing away as happy as he could be. That made me think of trying to feed them, for I have often read of people doing it. So I hung some meat in a fruit tree and forgot about it. That snow left and another is on and today I put some more on another tree. Then I began wondering what had become of the first piece. I was eager to find out, so I went to see and to my delight there was a big fat jaybird taking a meal from that piece of meat. He hopped off among the branches of the tree when I first approached, then came back and pulled and jerked till he had enough. I was delighted. I wish others would follow my plan. Don't get impatient and take the meat down before they find it. I had no hope that they would eat the meat I put out. But I got to see one eating it, so it was not in vain. Put it in a tree not too close to where the cats play. I wish we didn't have a cat on the place, for I like birds best, but my mother always says that she would rather have cats than rats. That is the practical, contrasted with the sentimental.—Blue-Eyed Lass of Indiana.

FROM WYOMING

Dear Blade Readers: I enjoy The Blade very much, especially the Question Bureau, the Poets' Corner and the Cozy Corner. I live in Buffalo, Wyoming. It is a very pretty place, an inland town, 32 miles from the nearest railroad point, having a population of nearly 1,500. And they are as fine people as you could wish to meet. We are within the shadow of the snow-capped Big Horn mountains. The mountain streams of clear creeks furnish us water of the very best and plenty of trout. Trout can be caught from the bridge on Main street. Buffalo has a gravity system of waterworks, with a pressure of 185 pounds. There are electric light plants, flour mills, three banks, four churches, a public library, a county high school and good business houses here. There are sawmills in the mountains and coal in 30-foot veins. Coal is $2.50 per ton. Hunting and fishing here leave nothing to be desired, plenty of deer, elk, trout and wild chickens, all in close range. If I can be of any use to any of the Hoosiers who would like information, they will please notify the Peace Page and I shall be very glad to furnish it. Yours, for the paper.—Walter Smith, Wyoming.

THE EASTERN PIONEERS

In the Cozy Corner I was recently interested in the tales by "An Old Boy from Vermont." It is about 150 years since this region was a land of promise to energetic young emigrants from southern New England. Their first highways were blazed trails along the hillsides above the densely wooded river valleys, where they could travel only afoot or horseback. A little later roads were cut wide enough for vehicles. These roads would compare favorably with the sap-roads in maple sugar lots of today. That our Puritan predecessors were persons of courage and diligence is attested by the fact that they could rear large families and save a competence from farms which years ago were allowed to revert to a scrubby wilderness that has again been cleared of box and match timber only to remain a tenantless waste upon these desolate slopes. Being severely religious, bringing up their girls and boys who have spread out west and everywhere, they have handed down stories that we never question as to their truthfulness. Here is one. A woman resting alone by the wagon one day while the men of her party were finding some dead wood for a campfire, was startled by a large timber-wolf sniffing very near. She did not scream or faint. She hospitably handed out her open snuff box in which he sniffed. And while he was sneezing she retired to safety.—Granite Stater, Claremont, N. H.

Give us more stories of the eastern pioneers. They are very enjoyable.—Editor.

Why not send us some pictures of the two little girls, Mrs. W., of the Sunflower State?

Blue-Eyed Katherine wishes that the Cowboy would write to the Peace Page again.

What about the school you taught out west, G. W. Racey? Don't forget to tell us about it sometime.

How to Make Better Cough Syrup than You Can Buy

A Family Supply, Saving $2 and Fully Guaranteed.

A full pint of cough syrup—as much as you could buy for $2.50—can easily be made at home. You will find nothing that takes hold of an obstinate cough more quickly, usually ending it inside of 24 hours. Excellent too, for croup, whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, hoarseness and other throat troubles.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This is just laxative enough to help cure a cough. Also stimulates the appetite, which is usually upset by a cough. The taste is pleasant.

The effect of pine and sugar syrup on the inflamed membranes is well known. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe is now used by thousands of housewives throughout the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, but the old successful formula has never been equaled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

OUR COOK BOOK

Quick Tea Cakes.

Two eggs, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, and one teaspoon of any desired flavoring. Put all the ingredients into the mixing bowl and stir together without any previous mixing or beating. Bake in gem pans. These little cakes are excellent when company arrives unexpectedly and no special dish is prepared. They can be very quickly made and no one need be afraid to try them, as they are very light and dainty.—Mrs. C. Conger.

Caramel Filling.

One pint of cream, one egg, one and one-half cup of sugar, a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Cook until it begins to turn a little brown and then take from the fire and place between layers of cake before it gets cold.—Mrs. L. Lawrence, Nebraska.

To Corn Beef.

For 100 pounds of beef take seven pounds of rock salt, two pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpetre. Put enough water in a boiler to cover the beef. Add salt, sugar and saltpetre. Let it come to a boil and then skim. When cold turn the beef over. Keep the beef where it is cold.

Drop Fruit Cookies.

Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of butter and lard mixed, five tablespoons of cold water, one small teaspoon of soda, one cup of raisins, three eggs, one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, flour to make a rather stiff batter. Drop by small spoonfuls on greased pans and bake in a moderate oven.

RECIPES REQUESTED

A reader would like a recipe for cinnamon rolls.

Will someone please send directions for mixing a good, rich chicken pie? The directions have been much asked for.

Please give a simple and sure recipe for hot rolls that will be light.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER

Dear M. G. R's.—The very first thing I am going to tell you a little about myself. I am a young wife of 26 summers, coming from the northern part of Alabama. I was married in the month of September of this past year. I am a school teacher and my good help is a "pedagog" also. We are teaching together this term and we think there is nothing grander. I have been engaged in teaching for the past three years and have come to love the work, and of course, it goes without saying that I love to teach the more when I can be helping my husband. We are teahcing in a rural community, but it is a progressive. Here we have a good three-room school building with patent desks and which is in every way modern and convenient. A school like this is no exception in this part of the state, but many of its like are to be found in almost every community. So you can see that the people here are doing some of the greatest things any state or nation can do and that is to educate the children. Only through education can the motto of Peace ever be realized. Alabama has long been a state near the bottom in educational matters, but lately has begun to take on new life in things educational. Good rural schools are to be found in every community and also a county high school for each county. But, dear readers, I love something beside school. I am very much devoted to housework and things about the home. My husband says I am the best cook in the world. I certainly do love all the dear good letters you all write, for each separate one has something interesting and profitable in it. For fear my letter goes the way of the waste-basket I shall fall silent.—Mrs. Annie R., Grove Oak, Alabama.

AN APPRECIATION OF HOME

Dear Readers—I wonder if anyone in the world can really realize or appreciate, while they still have it, the joy of a family in which there is no absent member. Brothers and sisters too often quarrel and fight and children and their parents too often find widening between them a great breach and each one finds himself too proud to try and cross or bridge it. I see so many families living a very unhappy existence just because they will not try and realize what a great and perfect thing home life may be. Home is the place in which, while you are criticised, it is without a desire to harm and it is a criticism which is always ready to change and become appreciation. It is the one place where you may go and lay down the pretense of being happy or brave and take comfort and consolation from those who are always ready to give it. I wish I could make everyone appreciate just what they could make of home life. I think it is the greatest blessing ever sent us. Let us make the most of it. I have learned its worth by being deprived of the completed circle of our family. Eleven years ago my father died. He left mother with seven children and my grandmother and grandfather to care for. Well we have all worked together and have gotten along very well, but you cannot know how very sad and lonesome all of life has seemed sometimes when we have longed for father. I have tried my best to be a help to the family. I help my brothers on the farm. I am not afraid to work in the fields or in the house. Wherever help is needed I am ready and glad to help.—Maude of West Virginia.

The loneliness for those who have slipped away from us down the silent stream that never returns its passengers is one of the biggest griefs of the world. But we have to meet that with the same courage that we meet the small trials of life. We are judged by our courage and our bravery as much as we are by our goodness.—Editor.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Wants to Be an Author.

Dear Boys and Girls—I think children can have a hobby as well as the grown-ups, and I guess I am not the only one who thinks that. My hobbies are music and nature. I am a great book lover. I like to study the lives of great authors, and I sometimes wish very, very much that I could write a book myself. I don't suppose I will ever be able to, but it does not hurt me to wish I could. I go to the Baptist Sunday school and am in the Junior Philathea class. We have had picnics and measuring parties and almost everything imaginable, to raise money for the new church, which is completed now. The Junior Philatheas paid for the electric lights. I am the only girl at home, so you can see I am quite lonely. My sister is married. I have three brothers and only two at home. My oldest brother is in the army and is now on his way to the Philippine Islands. I hope Mr. Wastebasket is not hungry just this minute. —A Friend of The Blade from North Carolina.

From a Six-Year Old.

Dear People—I am a little girl about 6 years old. I love to go to school and I love to write letters, so I thought I would write one for our corner. I like to have The Blade come, and then my mother sits down with me and we read what other little boys and girls wrote. I live on a farm and have two brothers, one 10 and the other a little over a year and a half old. Lots of little birdies come to our barn, and papa throws out grain for them every winter, so they won't go hungry. We have lots of little squirrels, too, that come near the house. Papa won't let the boys kill them because we love to see them play and be happy.—Bessie Alice Trexel, Wis.

Wants Western Letters.

Dear Readers—It is very pleasant to be with you again. It has been raining drearily all day here. Perhaps you would like to know about Springfield. It was a beautiful and thriving city when one night the principal mill caught fire and burned down. It has not grown much since, but we have pavements on Main street. We now have three churches, one mill and three public schools in our district. Now, as you are acquainted with our city and hobbies are the fashion, I will tell you about mine. My hobby is writing poems and stories. I have never written very many of either. I began when I was 11 years old. I have passed into the eighth grade now and we have taken up more studies, so I don't have very much time to cultivate my hobbies. Our teacher is the assistant principal of the school and she is a fine teacher. It seems quite queer to me that we hear so little in the columns of The Blade from the golden west, but I suppose that is because it is an eastern paper. I think the Peace Page is "prime." I like the Poet's Corner very well.—Pugnose of Oregon.

It is true that The Blade is an eastern paper, but we want letters from the "golden west" just as much as we do from our own section of the country. All you westerners, wake up! Write us some letters. Little Pugnose has spoken the word.—Editor.

SHORT AND SWEET

Buntie of Mich.—Truly, the waste basket is not dangerous at all. He is a very jolly old creature. Don't be afraid of him.

Ruth from the Empire state—You must be patient, Ruth, for the best letters are published and it lies in your own hands to make your letters so interesting that they have to be published. We want all to have a chance in these columns.

Hazel, Kilpatrick, Mich.—The message to Ruth of the Empire state is also for you. We want to publish your letters as much as you want them published.

Aileen Eskew, Ill.—Tell us about your country as you promised. We shall be very glad to have the story.

Blue-Eyed Girl of Tennessee would like Blade girls in the seventh grade to write, telling which study they care most for.

Minnie Miny, Duan, N. C., has a birthday on May 8, and would like to exchange birthday postals.

Joseph Shanks, Tenn.—Send us a picture of Clear Springs, if you care to. We might be able to use it.

Elizabeth Shurtleff, N. Y.—We will try to arrange it so that you are able to see a picture of the one you wish.

Only a Girl from Tenn.—"I keep house for one sister, three brothers and my papa, and I like it." You are being a real helper in the world.

Babe Decker, Mo.—We wish we might hear you play the violin.

Reber Atkins, Va.—Tell us some facts about the cabbage-belt.

TESTIMONY OF FIVE WOMEN

Proves That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Reliable.

Reedville, Ore.—"I can truly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who are passing through the Change of Life, as it made me a well woman after suffering three years." —Mrs. MARY BOGART, Reedville, Oregon.

New Orleans, La.—"When passing through the Change of Life I was troubled with hot flashes, weak and dizzy spells and backache. I was not fit for anything until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which proved worth its weight in gold to me."—Mrs. GASTON BLONDEAU, 1541 Polymnia St., New Orleans.

Mishawaka, Ind.—"Women passing through the Change of Life can take nothing better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am recommending it to all my friends because of what it has done for me."—Mrs. CHAS. BAUER, 523 E. Marion St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Alton Station, Ky.—"For months I suffered from troubles in consequence of my age and thought I could not live. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and I want other suffering women to know about it." Mrs. EMMA BAILEY, Alton Station, Ky.

Deisem, No. Dak.—"I was passing through Change of Life and felt very bad. I could not sleep and was very nervous. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to perfect health and I would not be without it."—Mrs. F. M. THORN, Deisem, No. Dak.

A Home Cough Remedy

When the baby has a severe cough there is a simple remedy to be found that does not require the attendance of a physician. Grease the baby between the shoulder blades in the back and across the lungs in front with pure lard. It will cure the most clinging cough.—Mrs. G.

To Every Woman in America

I Will Give a Full Fifty-Cent Box of

Balm of Figs—Free

(Compound)

GIVEN ABSOLUTELY FREE TO PROVE

That I Can Benefit My Suffering Sisters

Here is a chance for all women to get well and strong and enjoy 365 healthy, happy days in every year.

Every woman reader of this magazine will probably ask herself a question like this:

Why does Harriet Richards give a full fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs Compound free to thousands of women that she doesn't know?

I will tell you why.

Harriet Richards will be honest with you.

My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send **you, your daughter, your sister, your mother,** or any ailing **friend,** a full fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs Compound **absolutely free.** It is a remedy for the treatment of woman's ailments, and I want to tell you **all about** it—just how to use it yourself—right at home without any inconvenience—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or pleasure. Balm of Figs Compound is a remedy that has made sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—**let me prove it to you,** and I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that has, according to the abundance of testimonials at hand, so **quickly** and **surely cured** women's ailments. **No internal** dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of Leucorrhea, Painful Periods, Ulceration, Inflammation, Displacement or falling of the Womb, Ovarian or Uterine Tumors, Growths, or any of the weaknesses so common to women, and I will send you

This Fifty-Cent Box of Balm of Figs Compound Absolutely FREE

I will send it to you **absolutely free,** to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs Compound and am willing to **prove** my faith by sending out these **50-cent boxes free.** Yes, dear reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me at **once, today,** and **I will** send you the treatment **entirely free** by return mail, and if you so desire, I can readily refer you to many who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of this remedy. But, after all, the **very best test** of anything is a **personal trial** of it, and I know a 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Compound will **convince you** of its merits. Nothing is so convincing as the **actual test** of the article itself. Will **you** give Balm of Figs Compound this test? Write to me to-day and remember, if you will simply fill out the attached coupon and return it to me, I will gladly send you a Fifty-cent Box of Balm of Figs Compound **absolutely FREE** for the asking, or if you prefer to write a letter you can address me in all confidence.

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS
SPECIAL BOX E 70 , - - JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Note. I will also send you free our book entitled "A Perfect Woman." This book should be in the hands of every woman and will prove of great benefit to all who receive it. I want you to have one. H. M. R.

COUPON

Mrs. Harriet M. Richards,
Special Box E 70 , Joliet, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Richards:—As I am in need of a remedy like Balm of Figs Compound, I will be pleased to have you send me—free of any cost—one fifty-cent box by return mail.

Name.....

Address.....

$8! a Day, and Hobby Merchant Tailored Suit

It's a Cinch! You are a live young man, and I want you to get these stylish clothes free and $8 a day besides. A man nowadays is surely judged by his appearance. You know this. This is a wonderful opportunity. You owe it to yourself to learn every detail. No experience necessary. Not a cent of money.

Thousands of Our Agents Are Making Big Money!

We make no extravagant promises, but we guarantee every one of our agents our full support and assistance in every way. We furnish advertising matter, names, samples, materials, blanks—everything necessary or desired by our agent, without a cent of money from you. We help you make money, for it is easier to sell our goods than those of other concerns—not only because we help you, but by giving you a suit of our merchant tailored clothes we give you the best advertising in the world.

No Other Clothes Fit Like Ours
No Other Clothes As Low Priced

We sell our clothes cheaper than any other tailor-house in America—we give you the same suit at one-half to one-third the same money than any other house. We guarantee this. Suits, $8 up. To operate our own tailor shops—other firms have their work done for them—that increases cost. We buy enormous quantities of woolens—get wholesale prices; other concerns buy by the piece and pay 20 per cent more for material alone. Every garment we sell must please you and your customer. If it fails to fit in any way—if not the biggest value at lowest price in any way—send it right straight back to us.

What We Give You FREE

We give you the finest, most complete outfit possible (only a firm of our size could furnish it)—some portion of actual samples of fine woolens you can be proud to show—fashion plates showing models of latest styles to be worn in New York and London—tape measure, chart, rule, blanks, accurate, exact measuring blanks, list of incidental costs and discounts, stationery, order blanks, complete and ALL FREE. Express prepaid. Write us today and write for details of how you can start right down now and make money—no matter what else you are doing you owe it to yourself to investigate this wonderful money-making proposition. A postal will do.

Barbucher Tailoring Co., 1917 S. Halsted St., Chicago

THIS BEAUTIFUL LOCKET AND CHAIN FREE

This Gold Finish Locket is studded with beautiful Stones and has a secret compartment. Chain is 22 inches long. Given FREE for distributing 4 of our large Art Pictures at our special offer 25 cents. All different. No trouble to sell these pictures. They are handsome art productions. The Locket and Chain guaranteed worth many times this small service, but want to introduce our offer at once. No money in advance. We trust you and will send the pictures all charges paid, immediately.

B. SEITZ, 52 A
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THE HILL GROWN HOMESPUN TOBACCO 20¢ PER POUND

GROWN PURE--TIME CURED--HILL GROWN KENTUCKY LEAF, CHOICE 1909 CROP. 5 lbs. Smoking or Chewing $4.00

Shipped in perfect "Case" and carefully packed. Try it yourself and friends to some real tobacco. You will become a regular customer as sure as you order one lot. Write TODAY for free booklet. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., Dept. 9, Patesville, Ky.

FREE You Can Have This Switch FREE

Send us a sample of your hair and we will mail you a beautiful 22-inch human hair switch to match. If satisfactory send us $1.50 any time within 10 days, or sell 3 to your friends for $1.50 each and get yours absolutely free. Rites shades a little higher. Souvenir catalog showing latest styles of fashionable hairdressing, etc., on request. Enclose 4c postage. Marguerite Colly, Dept. 193 115 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Married Women Find

Just what they want in our Catalog, at the right prices, just the kind of Rubber Specialties they are looking for. Druggist Necessities. Send two cent stamp for postage. FERGUSON CO., 0 Fidelity Bldg., 6th Ave., New York, N. Y.

WATCHES SILVERWARE CURTAINS CAMERAS FREE

etc., or Cash, given for selling only 20 of our New Mottoes and Pictures size 12x16 in., such as, Rock of Ages, Family Record, Lord's Prayer, God Bless Our Home, Love One Another, etc. Send for 20 today and sell them at 10c each. When sold send us $2.00 and we will send you any premium you want from our large list of premiums. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. BECKER & CO. 168 So. Dearborn St., Dept. 36, CHICAGO

FAT IS FATAL

Fat is fatal to Health, Comfort, Happiness and often fatal to Life

Let me send you a trial treatment FREE OF CHARGE. You can get rid of your fat safely, surely and quickly

What my treatment has accomplished in hundreds of cases. It will help you! Try it!

E. A. Richards, Ex-Mayor of Holly Hill, Fla., says: "Your treatment cured me permanently, it has been two years since I stopped taking it and have not regained a pound. It also cured my Dyspepsia and I now enjoy the best of health."

Rev. Mary Kimball, 112 S. Jackson St., Janesville, Wis., says: "Before I took your treatment I was subject to violent choking fits and my friends were often afraid I would choke to death. Your treatment has cured all this and reduced my waist six inches and my hips eight inches. My garments are now all so large they seem as if made for another woman.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER

I have had such wonderful success with my method of reducing superfluous fat that I have decided to offer for a limited time—free trial treatments. Hundreds of testimonials on file show that my treatment takes off fat at the rate of 5 to 7 pounds a week and what is more, that the fat does not return when the treatment is finished. No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without starving, exercising or in any way interfering with your customary habits. My treatment is endorsed by physicians, because of its easy, natural elimination of abnormal flesh and its beneficial effect on the whole system. Perfectly harmless; easy and quick results. Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart troubles leave as fat is reduced. Don't take my word for this; I will prove it at my own expense. Write to-day for free trial treatment and illustrated booklet on the subject; it costs you nothing. Address Dr. J. Spillenger, Dept. 221 F. 6 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Special Note: Dr. Spillenger is well known as a successful Obesity Specialist and any statements he makes can be absolutely relied upon. He is licensed and regulated by the State of New York.

Steel Wire for the Ax.

The axman is being put out of business in the forests of Germany by the introduction of a new method of felling trees by the friction of a steel wire, which is able to work its way through a 20-inch tree in about six minutes. The wire is drawn rapidly about the tree and the heat generated by the friction is sufficient to burn a thin carbonized kerf, which is both smoother and cleaner than the cut of a saw. The charcoal layer adhering to the trunk is extremely thin and allows the structrue and any disease of the wood to be distinctly recognized. It enables the tree to be marked with chalk, and at the same time serves to preserve any trunks that may be left temporarily in the woods. There are many advantages in this method, notably, no waste, decreased labor, absence of all apparatus usually required, and the machine can be used in close quarters not sufficient for men choppers.

A Patient Mule.

Independence Reporter.

West of Elk City half a mile, the Missouri Pacific maintains a pumping station operated with a blind mule. The mule is left alone all day, and goes round and round, pumping water. When the tank is full the water splashes out on a zinc platter, and this makes a noise that is a signal for the mule to stop. When a train comes along and stops the mule starts up again and goes and goes until the water splashes out on the zinc. This has been going on for 14 years. It is probably the only horsepower engine in Montgomery county, and that is the home of crude oil. Henry Du-Monde, who owns the mule and gets paid for its services, got out and worked last spring to beat the bonds in Elk City to build water works, because the construction of water works there would throw him and his mule out of work.

Taal Volcano Is Restless.

Water in the center of the crater lake of Taal volcano has become heated to the boiling point and the whole visible interior of the cone is assuming the features which were present previous to the latest eruption, according to a Manila correspondent. The lake, which was formed when water from the outside rushed in through the crevices formed by earthquakes, is boiling in many places. High up on the walls of the crater steam issues in jets from cracks in the surface and the walls are becoming recolored with the hues which were seen before the great eruption. After the latest outbreak at Taal the activity was stopped by the inrush of cold wa ence of steam jets tend to show lake was formed over a mile in length. The increasing temperature of the water and the presence of steam jets tends to show that the interior of Taal is by no means dead.

A Royal Oculist.

The young queen of Belgium is said to be the only oculist of royal blood in the world. Her father, the late Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, had to his credit at the time of his death the successful removal of more than six thousand cataracts. The queen of Belgium was his assistant and is now said to be competent to take up his practice. Ex-Queen Amelie holds a doctor's diploma, secured by hard study and passing the regular examinations. Her object in studying medicine was to make herself capable of a more careful supervision of the hosttipals and homes which she founded and endowed in Lisbon. The kueen of Bulgaria also has a medical degree, and because of it was able to assume active command of one of the most useful ambulance trains that left St. Petersburg for the front at the time of the war in Manchuria.

"My, Look at Those Pimples!"

There's No Excuse for Blotches, Blackheads and Pimples. The Right Way to Get Rid of Them Is by Taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

Many people are continually using lotions and creams on the face and wondering why they make so little permanent impression upon pimples, blotches and blackheads.

It's because pimples and eruptions come from the inside—from impure blood—and you can't cure them by rubbing stuff on the outside of the face. Purify the blood and the blemishes will disappear.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will often clear the complexion in a few days' time. That's the wonderful part of it—they act right off—in a hurry. That's because they're made of just the ingredients needed to drive all poisons and impurities from the blood. That's why doctors prescribe them so constantly.

You will speedily enjoy a beautiful complexion if you use these wonderful little Wafers. Your face will become as clear and pure as a rose. Nobody likes to have pimply-faced people around. With Stuart's Calcium Wafers you don't have to wait for months before getting results. Even boils have been cured in a few days' time with these remarkably effective blood cleansers. Your whole system will feel better in a marvelously short time, and my, what a difference in your looks.

Write today for a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Then, when you've proved to yourself how good they are, you can get a full-sized package at any drug store for 50 cents.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN

Engineer Foils Robbers by Message From Tower to Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 17.—Robbers who last night held up train No. 11, a New York-St. Louis mail train on the Vandalia railway at Liggett, Ind., failed to obtain any plunder, apparently through a mistake in signals among the bandits.

As the train approached Liggett one of the band, riding the tender, pulled the bell cord. The signal was wrong and when the train did not stop the robber climbed over the tender and began firing at the engine crew. One shot knocked a cigar from the mouth of William Davis, the engineer.

When the train was brought to a stop it was near a telegraph tower.

Tried Mail Cars.

The robbers evidently had planned to stop the train near a ravine, where several men were in hiding. They attempted to open the mail cars, but were frightened away.

Davis, who had crawled from his cab ran to the tower and sent word to this city. Just after his message had been forwarded the wires were cut.

A special train carrying police and deputy sheriffs was rushed to Liggett, but the robbers had escaped before the officers arrived.

Work of Amateurs.

Sheriff Walsh, of this city, believes that the attempt to rob the train was the work of amateurs. He organized a posse of farmers and with bloodhounds began a search of the country, which is heavily timbered.

Vandalia officials who visited the scene, report that nothing was taken. They also stated that they had information that the mail train carried nothing of special value.

After a delay of more than an hour the train proceeded to St. Louis.

CHINESE GIRL TO BE ORATOR

Miss Sui Wang Represents Albion College in Contest.

Albion, Mich., Feb. 17.—Albion college will be represented in the state intercollegiate oratorical contest at Olivet on March 1 by Miss Sui Wang, a student in her junior year from China.

Miss Wang is a thorough believer in the present revolutionary uprising in the empire, and her oration bears the title "China's Crisis." Miss Sui has had some experience in the oratorical field, having delivered addresses in several cities in Michigan in the interests of her own country. She is a brilliant student.

WATCH CORRECT FOR 106 YRS.

Kentucky Timepiece Just Repaired for First Time.

Whitesburg, Ky., Feb. 17.—After ticking faithfully for a hundred and six years, during which period it has accurately kept the time for succeeding generations in one family, a watch belonging to John W. Wright, has just been repaired here for the first time in its existence, and started on another century.

WASHINGTON RED HEADED?

Rev. Frank Gunsaulus Says That's Reason for His Bravery.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, in his sermon last night, gave an explanation for George Washington's courage in facing his father when the paternal wrath was called down upon the son's head for chopping down the cherry tree.

"The father of his country had red hair," said Mr. Gunsaulus.

"Anyone visiting the library at Washington and examining a lock of George Washington's hair cannot fail to see the 'fire' in it and admit that he was red headed. There was a reason for his bravery."

HE'S A SPEEDER AT NINETY

By the Associated Press.

Shelton, Conn., Feb. 14.—William E. Hine, who is celebrating his 90th birthday at his home here, is known to his neighbors as one of the most enthusiastic followers of winter sports, particularly tobogganning and coasting, in this section. There has been hardly a day this winter when he has not been seen on Long Hill, near his home with his speed sleds.

75 ASPHYXIATED IN 6 WEEKS

New York, Feb. 17.—Seventy-five fatal cases of gas asphyxiation were reported to the New York coroner during the first six weeks of 1912. The total is the largest on record.

BEET SUGAR NOW DISTANCING CANE

In United States Production Exceeds by 50 Per Cent Its Old Competitor.

Sugar consumption in the United States in the calendar year 1911 exceeded that of any year. The total quantity consumed in continental United States was according to the latest estimate of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, 7,670,000,000 pounds, or an average of 81.78 pounds per capita, against the former high record of 81.19 pounds per capita in the fiscal year 1907.

Ten years ago the indicated consumption was 72 pounds per capita; 20 years ago 61 pounds per capita; 30 years ago, 43 pounds per capita, and 40 years ago, in 1871, 36½ pounds per capita.

This very large total consumption of sugar in the country in 1911 accompanied an unusualy heavy production, both in continental United States and its sugar-producing islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The quantity brought from Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines in 1911 exceded, in each case, that of any earlier year and the estimated production of beet sugar in the country in 1911 was the largest on record, though that of cane sugar was slightly below the average of recent years.

The quantity of sugar imported from foreign countries in 1911 fell somewhat below the figures of 1910, while the quantity exported was smaller than in 1910.

$80,000,000 in Duties.

The import valuation of the sugar brought from foreign countries in 1911 was, speaking in round terms, $90,000,000; from the contiguous territories, $78,000,000, and the estimated value of that produced in continental United States, $90,000,000. The bureau of statistics estimates the duty paid on sugar imported from foreign countries in 1911 at $50,000,000.

While exact figures of domestic production in 1911 have not yet been completed, the latest and best available estimate puts the production of beet sugar at 1,105,000,000 and that of cane sugar at 700,000,000 pounds, the production of beet sugar thus exceeding that of cane by more than 59 per cent. Prior to 1907 the production of beet suga: produced was less than one-third that of cane; in 1906 it nearly equaled that of cane; in 1907 it exceeded that of cane, and has continued greater in each year since that time.

Tariff Helps Philippines.

The quantity of sugar brought from Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines has also greatly increased greatly during the decade. From the Philippine islands the increase has been especially rapid since the enactment of the present tariff law which permits the importation, free of duty, of limited quantities of Philippine sugar, and, as a result, the quantity of sugar imported from the Philippines in 1911 was 402,000,000 pounds, against 218,-000,000 in 1910, 108,000,000 in 1909, and 102,000,000 in 1908, the year immediately preceding the enactment of the existing tariff law.

Approximately one-fourth of the sugar consumed in the United States is of domestic production, another one-fourth is brought from the noncontiguous territories, and the remainder from foreign countries, chiefly Cuba.

Wrinkles Go Quick

Beauty Doctors and the Medical Profession Stand Aghast in Amazement, Marveling at this Wondrous New Method of Removing Wrinkles, Which Has for Ages Baffled the Leading Experts of the Earth.

WRINKLE BOOK FREE

THE PRINCESS TOKIO.

New Method of Removing Wrinkles; No Creams, No Plasters, No Massage, No Masks, No Rollers, Absolutely New Treatment, Never Before Offered by Others in America.

Did you ever see a Japanese woman with a clouded complexion? Did you ever see one with wrinkles, irrespective of age? Then learn how they achieve and maintain these lines of splendid feminine beauty. For the first time in America, the Princess Tokio methods are being made known, and they are a revelation. Never before have Christian women been able to solve the secrets of these oriental beauties, whose faces and forms have been the marvel through the ages. But at last the treasure-trove has been unlocked, and there is set before every American lady who writes immediately, the full knowledge of these methods.

The Princess Tokio Book of Beauty is a message full of sisterly feeling and sympathy for the American ladies. It tells, without hesitation, all about the Princess Tokio new method of removing wrinkles without harmful creams, pastes, lotions, or plasters, or mechanical appliances.

Not Sent to Ladies Over 70.

The Princess Tokio book is FREE to every lady who writes, except those over seventy years of age. To these the Princess Tokio methods extend no hope—for they have accorded themselves for such a long period, it is impossible to benefit through this knowledge after 70 years of age.

If you are a matron, would you like to look like a girl again? If you are fifty years of age, would you like to look like a splendid young woman of twenty-five? If you are forty would you like to look like a girl just out of her teens? Then to you this book will be of inestimable value. Do not spend a penny. Keep that in mind. There is no charge for Princess Tokio Book of Beauty. It is a rare message for ladies wishing to learn of the new way, now used in that far-off sunrise land, Japan, where womanly grace and beauty have been the guiding influences for countless ages.

Send No Money.

Under no circumstances will money be accepted for the Princes Tokio Book about wrinkles. Do not even send a stamp. It is yours absolutely free. It will be given to you with a willing hand, by one who believes that there has dawned the most splendid day for American women of all ages up to seventy. It is a message of the most hearty good cheer, and so unlike anything American, it is a treat in its first instructions. All you need to do is to send and ask for a FREE copy, addressing the Princess Tokio Beauty Co., Suite 339, Central Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

You may rest assured that this book will be sent in a plain wrapper.

It tells how to remove every wrinkle by entirely new treatment in only eight days. In the same time blackheads and pimples and all facial blemishes also disappear. It explains the new method of beautifying the skin and making it soft and smooth.

THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 20.—(Wall Street.)—Opening prices of stocks were lower. Trading was again light and the declines were small. Canadian Pacific was exceptionally weak, showing a loss of 1¾ on the first transaction. The metal stocks were the heaviest of the active issues.

The decline uncovered some small purchasing orders and the market stiffened a trifle and became quiet. Some of the independent steel stocks and the electric group were active and higher. Bethlehem Steel preferred advanced 2 points, General Electric 1¼ and Westinghouse Electric 1.

Trading in stocks fell to the lowest point of the year this morning. During the first hour only 44,000 shares were dealt in and in the second hour the market was at a complete standstill much of the time. Opening prices were influenced by the decline in American securities abroad, but the small losses were made. Some of the specialties were notably active, the movement among these stocks being credited to pool operations.

Slight progress upward was made by Wheeling, Union Pacific and United States Steel after 11 o'clock, but the remainder of the list was sluggish, with the bulk of the dealings in the stocks named. Continued accumulation of Big Four, which has been a recent feature, lifted it to 105, and the preferred stock gained 2 points.

Bonds were steady on reduced dealings.

Reading turned heavy again and declined to the lowest. The improvement in other prominent shares stopped, but prices were maintained. Wide fluctuations were made in numerous inactive stocks. American Tobacco rose 1¾, and Reading 3¾. Sears-Roebuck improved 2 points, New ork Air Brake 3, and Havana Electric preferred 7⅜.

Long intervals occurred between transactions in mid-afternoon, and prices were not appreciably changed.

New York Stocks.

New York, Feb. 20, 1912.

Stocks,	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	32	33⅜	32	33⅜
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¾
Atchison	104	104¼	104	104¼
Anaconda	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝
Amal. Copper	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65¼
Am. Smelters	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Am. Agr. Chem. com.	59⅜	59⅜	58⅝	58⅝
Am. Steel Fdr.	28	28	28	28
Am. Tel. & Tel.	141	141⅜	141	141⅜
Am. Tobacco, pfd.	104⅞	105	104⅝	105
Am. Beet Sugar	54½	54½	54½	54½
B'lyn R. Trans.	78	78⅛	78	78
Cast. I. Pipe com.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼
Beth. Steel com.	29½	30	29½	30
Canadian Pac.	229⅜	230¼	229⅜	230
Clover Leaf pfd.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Ches. & Ohio.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72⅛
Central Leather	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
Consolidated Gas	138½	140	138¼	140
Can common	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Can. pfd.	92	92½	92	92½
Chino Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Corn Product com.	10	10	10	10
Del. & Hudson	171½	171½	171½	171½
Distillers' Sec.	29½	29¾	29½	29¾
Erie com.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
Erie 1st pfd.	51½	51½	51½	51½
Gt. Northern pfd.	130	130¼	130	130¼
Int. Harvester com.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾
Interborough com.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Interborough pfd.	56⅜	56⅜	56½	56⅜
M. S. M.	132	132	132	132
M., K. & T. com.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Minn. & St. L.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
North. Pacific	117	117¼	117	117¼
National Lead	53⅛	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
Nevada Con's.	19	19¼	19	19
North Am. Co.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
N. Y. Central	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾
N. & W. com.	110¼	111	110¼	110⅝
N. & W. Con. 4's	100⅜	100	100⅜	100
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	31	31	31	31
Penn. Ry.	122¾	123	122¾	123
Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
People's Gas Co.	106	106¼	106	106¼
Ray Con's.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Reading com.	156⅛	156⅝	156⅛	156⅝
Rock Island	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
South. Ry.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
South. Ry. pfd.	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73¼
St. Paul	105	105⅜	105	105¼
South. Pacific	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
Union Pacific	164⅛	164⅞	164⅜	164⅝
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101¾
U. S. Steel	60	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛
U. S. Steel 5's	100	100	100	100
U. S. Rubber com.	45½	45⅝	45½	45½
Utah Copper	56⅞	57	56⅝	56⅝
Virginia Chem.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
Western Md.	58	58	58	58
Wabash com.	7¼	7¼	7	7
Wabash pfd.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
Western Union	84½	85⅛	84½	85
Westinghouse	72⅜	73⅛	72⅜	73⅛

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Feb. 20.—Chief among the factors causing higher wheat prices early in the day were firm Liverpool cables and generally bullish foreign reports. An offset to the European influence was the heavy run in the northwest. Toledo cash opened ⅜c higher at 98⅜c. May ⅜c down at $1.00⅞, July ¼c higher at 97¾c, and September ¼c off at 96c. The early trend was slightly downward.

Lack of support permitted wheat to ease off later, the market closing as follows: Cash, 97⅜c, May $1.00¼, July 97⅛c, September 96c. There was a net loss of about ¼c. Kansas people say prospects indicate a 120,-000,000 bushel crop.

Rains in the corn belt are expected to retard movement to some extent. After opening about ¼c higher, the market lost the early advance before midday. May started at 69c, July at 69c and September at 69⅜c.

Closing corn prices: Cash 65¼c, May 68⅝c, July 68½c, September 69c.

Leading bulls at Chicago showed a tendency to pick up May around the opening. This month opened ¼c higher at 54⅝c, July ⅛c higher at 49¾c and September unchanged at 43¼c.

Cash oats closed at 53¾c, May at 54¼c, July at 49½c, September at 43c.

Receipts were 60 bags against 370 a year ago. Clover seed opened 2½c to 5c higher as follows: Cash and February, $13.57½; March, $13.62½; April, $13.35 and October $8.60.

Later in the day clover seed advanced 2½c to 5c.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 19.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash	98⅜	97⅜	97⅜	98
May	1.00⅞	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.00⅝
July	97¾	97⅛	97⅛	97½
Sept.	96	96	96	96¼
Corn—				
Cash			65¼	66¼
May	69		68⅝	68⅝
July	69		68½	68⅝
Sept.	69¾	69¼	69	69¼
Oats—				
Cash			53⅜	53⅝
May	54⅝	54⅜	54¼	54⅝
July	49⅝		49¼	49⅝
Sept.	43¼		43	43¼
Clover Seed—				
Cash	13.57½		13.60	13.55
May	13.67½		13.60	13.55
March	13.62½		13.65	13.60
April	13.35		13.40	13.30
No. 2			13.20@13.30	
No. 3			12.80@13.05	
Rejected			12.35@12.70	
N. E. G.			9.50@12.25	
Rye—				
No. 2			93	93
Timothy—				
Cash			6.95	6.95
March			6.97½	7.00
Alsike—				
Cash			13.35	13.30
March			13.40	13.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May	1.00⅜	1.00⅜	99⅜	1.00⅝
July	96		95½	95⅝
Sept.	94⅜	94¼	93⅞	94¼
Corn—				
May	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	67⅝
July	67¼	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛
Sept.	67¼		66⅞	67⅛
Oats—				
May	52¼	52⅛	52	52⅜
July	47⅞		47⅝	47⅞
Sept.	41⅞		40¾	41⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—				
May	1.04⅝		1.04	1.04⅝
July			1.00½	1.00⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
May	99¼		98⅝	98⅞
July	94⅛		93⅝	94

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May			1.03⅞	1.04⅜
July			1.05¼	1.05⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May			1.03½	1.03⅞
July			1.04¼	1.04½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	15.65	15.72	15.35	15.40	15.62
July	15.87	15.95	15.65	16.07	15.87
Sept.	16.07	16.10	15.80	15.82	16.02
Lard—					
May	9.02			8.95	9.02
July	9.15		9.10	9.12	9.15
Sept.	9.32			9.27	9.30
Ribs—					
May	8.57			8.52	8.57
July	8.65			8.57	8.62
Sept.	8.80			8.72	8.77

SEVERE ITCHING & BURNING

"About three years ago I was attacked with a very severe itching and burning all over my body and finally my skin broke until my body looked like a piece of raw meat. I did believe that I could not stand the torture any longer. When I was advised to go to a skin specialist I went with no results. My body was covered with large white scales, with scales on my hands, arms and lower limbs. My scalp was covered with scabs which looked like dandruff but became worse until at the end of another week the scales were as large as on a fish. The itch in my head was unbearable. My hair was coming out in combfuls until it looked so bad I was ashamed to go on the street. At the end of three weeks the back of my head was completely bald. I was a sight when I decided to try the Cuticura Ointment for the hair, and when I saw the wonderful results I decided to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment on my body. After taking six baths in hot water with plenty of Cuticura Soap, and using three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Pills, I was cured. My hair has grown more than an inch in length." (Signed) Mrs. K. Detlefson, 651 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1911. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Send to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston, for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-page book on the skin and scalp.

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Feb. 20.—Hog receipts were fair and the market ruled steady. Quality was average. Other lines were steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.35; good mediums, $6.35@6.40; heavy Yorkers, $6.35@6.40; light Yorkers, $6.00@6.20; good pigs, $5.75@6.00; bulk of sales, $6.35@6.40; good mixed, $6.35; roughs and stags, $4.50@5.65.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.50@8.00; good to choice, $6.50@7.50; good fat, 1,050@1,200 lbs., $6.00@6.50; fair to good, 900@1,100 lbs., $5.75@6.25; common and light steers, $4.50@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.25@6.50; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.25; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.25; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; lambs, choice, $6.50; fair to good $5.00@6.00; culls, $3.50@4.50; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $9.00@9.25 down; fair to good, $7.50@8.00; common to light, $6.00 @7.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@5.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market dull. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; market dull; choice spring lambs, $6.25@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; extreme heavies, $6.40; mediums, $6.40; yorkers, $6.45; light yorkers, $6.45; pigs, $6.00; roughs, $5.65; stags, $4.75.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Cattle, receipts 300; slow and steady. Veals, receipts 250; active and steady at $5.50@10.25. Hogs, receipts 4,000; active and steady; heavy and mixed, $6.50@6.55; yorkers, $6.50@6.55; pigs, $6.15@6.25; roughs, $5.75@5.85; stags, $4.50@5.50; dairies, $6.25@6.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 7,400; steady; sheep active; lambs, dull, lambs, $3.50@6.75; yearlings, $5.00@5.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 20.—Cattle, receipts none. Hogs, receipts 2,000; heavy, yorkers, $6.55; light yorkers, $6.40; pigs, 6.15. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; steady; top sheep, $4.75; top lambs, $5.00. Calves, receipts 200; top, $9.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Cattle, receipts 5,000; market, quiet and weak; beeves, $4.65@8.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@7.40; calves, $5.40@8.00. Hogs, receipts 30,000; market, slow; light, $5.80@6.20; mixed, $6.00@6.27½; mixed, $5.90@6.25; rough, $5.90@6.10; pigs, $4.25@5.00; bulk of sales, $6.05@6.20. Sheep, receipts, 22,000; market, slow, generally steady; native, $3.20@4.75; western, $3.60@4.80; yearlings, $4.80@5.75; lambs, native, $4.30@6.75; western, $4.75@6.80.

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is current the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 28¾@29c; solid pack, 27½@28c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 27c; rolls and prints, 28c; dairy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@18c; New York state, 17c; brick, 22c; Limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 32c; strictly fresh, 33c; current receipts, 29c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.50@4.00; red, $2.25@3.00; white bellflag onions, 50-lb. crate, $3.00; Valencia, lage case, $4.50@4.75; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Cal., $1.00 bunch; Florida, $3.25@4.00.

Lettuce—Head, Cal., case, 5.00.

Rhubarb—Doz., 50@75c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.75.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $3.50@4.50.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $4.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.00; bu., $1.20@1.30; Bermudas, bbl., $5.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, bamper, $1.90.

Turnips—Bu., 65@75c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 2½c; ton, $40.00.

Cauliflower—Cal. case, $4.00.

Parsnips—Basket, $1.25.

Parsley—Doz., 75c.

Onions—15@75c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., 75c@$1.00.

Cranberries—Oak Bag, basket, $2.50; bbl., $7.50@8.00; late Howes, $8.75.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@2.00.

Oranges—Florida, $2.50; Cal., $2.75@3.00; Indian River, $4.00@4.50.

Lem

WORKMEN SCORE IN DRASTIC BILL WHICH IS NOW IN CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 20.—The most drastic employers liability legislation in many years is proposed by the employers' liability and workmen's compensation report, made public today. Headed by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, the commission personnel also consists of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon; Rep. Moon, of Pennsylvania; Rep. Brantley, of Georgia, and D. L. Cease, editor of a railroad men's magazine.

The report is accompanied by the draft of a bill in which the commission eliminates the common law doctrine of negligence with what it characterizes as the unjust defenses of assumption of risk, fellow servants' fault and contributory negligence. Compensation with a general basis of an equivalent to one-half wages is to be paid in every case except where the injury or death is caused by the wilful intention of the employe to injure himself or another or in case of intoxication on duty.

The combined railroad companies of the country are paying out to their employes for accidentss in settlements and judgments approximately $10,085,000 and the proposed new law, as nearly as the commission can estimate it, will raise this by 25 per cent.

Figuring on the periodical payments extending over a term of years and capitalized at 5 per cent, the commission points out that the total received by the beneficiaries would reach an aggregate of $15,000,000 annually. It points out that for every dollar the railroad companies are compelled to pay under existing law they will under the proposed law pay approximately $1.25, and that for every dollar the employes and their dependents now receive they would receive a sum very much in excess of $1.25.

Huge Sums Paid Out.

It says that during 1908, 1909 and 1910 the railroads paid $14,500,000 in settlements and judgments alone on account of the death of nearly 12,000 workers and $21,333,000 approximately for permanent or temporary disabling injuries, as well as sustaining an economic loss of 161,654,000 days.

The proposed bill declares that it is the policy of congress to consider the burden of payments for personal injuries as an element of the cost of transportation and directs the interstate commerce commission to recognize and give effect to this policy.

A Broad Proposal.

The bill would provide that every common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by railroad shall pay compensation to any employe who sustains personal injury in line of duty or to his dependents in case of his death. It makes the remedy exclusive by reason of the compensation being complete satisfaction. It abolished all existing common laws and statutory remedies, and applies to all railroads in the District of Columbia as well.

It would exclude from compensation the first 14 calendar days, except that the employer is to furnish all necessary medical and surgical aid, including hospital services, and is to continue to so furnish after the 14 days under specific provisions.

Employe Must Notify.

The employe or his dependent must notify the employer of the accident within 30 days, except under certain contingencies which extend the limit to 90 days. After the 14-day period following the injury employer and employe are to agree in writing on a settlement; arbitration committees may be organized by them to settle disputes and award compensation, subject to review within two years, an "adjuster of accident insurance" to be appointed by each United States district court for four-year terms at from $1,800 to $3,000 annually. Either party may petition the adjuster to proceed. The adjuster is to report his finding to the court. Right to compensation is forfeited by an employe as long as he refuses physical examination by the employer's physician.

Jury Trial if Wanted.

Jury trial rights are preserved, but are to be deemed waived except on demand. The adjuster or the court will fix the compensation of counsel for the employe. Provision is made for appeals to the circuit court of appeals and to the supreme court, and for guardians to act on behalf of infants, under 18, or the mentally incompetent.

The measure would prohibit assignments of any cause of action or payments due or to become due and exempts all such liability and payments from levy or sale.

The compensation is a first lien on the employers' property in case of insolvency.

The government's right to enforce penalty is not to be affected by the act. If any injury or death is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability for damages by any other carrier the employer "is subrogated to the right of the employe and may maintain an action to recover damages not exceeding the compensation payable to the employe. No contract, or device of any kind is to operate to relieve the employer from any liability under the act. The monthly wages are to be considered as not more than $100 nor less than $50 a month, with certain exceptions.

Monthly payments of death benefits are to be made for eight years, thus:

A widow alone, 40 per cent of the monthly wages; widow and child under 16 or otherwise dependent, 50 per cent; any child under 16 or dependent, 25 per cent, and 10 per cent for each additional child; payments, if the widow dies or remarries within eight years to be continued to the children, if any, for the unexpired period. If no widow or children, 15 per cent to partially dependents, and 20 per cent to one wholly dependent parent, and 40 per cent if both parents are dependent. In the absence of these dependents, provisions are made for brother, sister, grandparent, or grandchild as dependents.

Personal injury compensation is made on the basis of 50 per cent of monthly wages for life for permanent total disability and 50 per cent during temporary total disability. For loss of an arm payments are to continue 5 months, a leg 66 months, an eye 30 months, a thumb 13 months. No payments are to be made while the employe is at work at wages 90 per cent of those he received at the time of his injury. The commission made provision for contribution of payments by joint employers for defining the different beneficiaries under the act, for modes of payment of compensation.

Among the points contended and discussed by the commission in its report are these:

Congress has the constitutional power to pass this proposed legislation. It is regulation of interstate and foreign commerce. It does not constitute a denial of due process. The common law system of employers liability based upon negligence, is filled with evils and incongruities and wasteful and "the greatest proportion of the money paid in satisfaction goes into the pockets of counsel who exact their compensation in the form of exorbitant configent fees and in various ways is consumed in passing from the company's treasury to the hands of the employe or dependent." The proposed statute is not objectionable because it includes employes not engaged in the hazardous part of employment. The law would be compulsory, going into operation irrespective of the consent of the employers and employes covered by it.

The report was submitted to congress by President Taft, who sent with it a message urging that congress enact a law, covering the recommendations in the report.

27 KILLED IN PRISON BATTLE

Inmates and Guards Die During Violent Escape in Mexico.

Mexico City, Feb. 20.—Twenty-seven prisoners and prison guards were killed yesterday at Puebla, in the state of Puebla, in a fight which followed an attempt by the prisoners to escape from jail, according to a special dispatch received by the Mexican Herald from that city. Twenty of the men succeeded in escaping.

A force of cavalry which was hurriedly dispatched to the assistance of the prison guards had a severe fight with the escaping prisoners.

GIRL HAS WON HAWLEY HOMES

Margaret Cameron Proves She Owns Town and Country Places.

New York, Feb. 20.—Heirs to the estate of the late Edwin Hawley abandoned their fight on Miss Margaret Cameron yesterday when they learned that the protege of the late railway magnate has in her possession papers that prove that she is the legal owner of Hawley's city home at 19 E. 60th street and his magnificent country estate at Babylon, L. I.

From a personal friend of Miss Cameron, it was also learned that the girl has turned over to her attorneys documents which show that it was the millionaire's plan to leave her a substantial amount of money—sufficient to pay the running expenses of the two homes for the rest of her life.

Walter F. Crandell, nephew of Hawley, has been living in the town house until he learned of the existence of the papers. Then he abandoned it in a hurry, going to his own home. Miss Cameron, who had been living quietly with her sister at Sheepshead Bay, came out of seclusion yesterday and is in undisputed possession of the 60th street house.

Proofs Shown Heirs.

Miss Cameron's proofs, according to her friend, were shown to John B. Stanchfield, one of the attorneys for the Hawley heirs. There was a hasty conference, and later the telephone company was instructed to discontinue service at the house. The idea of this, it was said, was to free Hawley's heirs from the obligation of paying for Miss Cameron's telephone service.

Miss Cameron had a private line installed in her own name. She has discharged several of Hawley's old servants, and their places have been taken by her own maids and butler.

A few days after the millionaire's death, Miss Cameron went to his Babylon mansion. This visit, according to her friend, was made to obtain the keys to two safety deposit vaults where she had deposited valuable securities and jewelry valued at almost half a million dollars, all presents of her "uncle."

Liked Miss Cameron.

Stanchfield admitted that the story was correct. When he was asked about the statement that the Hawley heirs have surrendered the two homes of the millionaire to his protegee, he said:

"I would not be at all surprised if this has been done already. All of Mr. Hawley's heirs are fond of Miss Cameron and it would be peculiar if they did not provide for her."

TO HOLD WASHINGTON RELICS

Masonic National Association Plans Temple at Alexandria.

Alexandria, Va., Feb. 20.—All arrangements have been completed for the second annual convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, which will be held here tomorrow and will be attended by the grandmasters and other representatives of the grand lodges throughout the United States.

The object of the association is to build a Masonic temple here in memory of Washington in which to keep the priceless Washington relics, now in possession of Alexandria-Washington lodge, of which Washington was a member. Three sessions will be held by the association tomorrow and the convention will terminate Thursday with a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, on which occasion President Taft has promised to be a guest.

CANADA-ENGLISH OCEAN LINE

Planned to Take Away Trade From New York.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The establishment of a new fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain to care for a large part of the traffic which now goes by way of New York is the object of negotiations now in progress between the Canadian government and certain English and Canadian steamship companies. The plan is for the investment of $30,000,000, making possible a 20-knot service and a 4½-day trip between Halifax and Liverpool. The contracting lines will have the active support of the Canadian Pacific railroad and other trans-continental lines.

DIEGLE MUST GO TO PRISON; DICTOGRAPH EVIDENCE GOOD

Columbus, Feb. 20.—Rodney J. Diegle, former sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio state senate, must serve three years in the state penitentiary for complicity in legislative bribery.

This decision was announced today by the supreme court, which heard the last appeal of Diegle's attorneys for clemency something more than a month ago, and confirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The sentence of three years' imprisonment was imposed upon Diegle by Common Pleas Judge Kinkead, who had formerly been Diegle's personal friend.

Today's decision establishes the competency of dictagraph evidence. This lays down a principle of law never before passed upon.

Diegle was convicted of aiding and abetting Senator L. R. Andrews of Lawrence county, in soliciting and accepting a bribe of $200 to influence his vote on senate bill No. 256, an insurance measure.

The decision of the court means that all the other legislators who were indicted and who had hoped to escape going before the bar of justice through a reversal of the Diegle case by the highest court, will now be tried. These legislators are Senators Andrews, I. E. Human, Butler county; Edgar T. Crawford, of Carroll; T. A. Dean, Sandusky, and Representative George K. Nye, of Pike, and A. Clarke Lowrey, of Lawrence county.

Attorney General Hogan and Prosecutor Turner, of Franklin county, announced today that they would push these cases without delay. They have been waiting for the Diegle decision before proceeding.

Senator Isaac E. Huffman, of Butler county, will probably be placed on trial next on the indictment charging him with securing a $200 bribe from Detective F. S. Harrison in connection with the Cetone insurance bill.

Night Farming.

Los Angeles Times.

Farming at night is the innovation just introduced by E. W. Fowler, who lives 12 miles west of Lodi, Cal. Fowler has two crews of six men each and has been plowing night and day.

Immense searchlights are attached to the plows and the laborers declare that they can see at night almost as well as during the day. An incongruous feature of the work is that when the night crew is eating breakfast at 6 o'clock at night the day shift is eating supper from the same table. Fowler is planting 2,000 acres of barley and has resorted to the novel scheme of working 24 hours a day in order that he may get the grain in before the heavy rains.

PINCHOT FOR ROOSEVELT

Great Progressive Says La Follette Can't Keep Followers Together.

Washington, Feb. 19—Gifford Pinchot, in a signed statement made public last night, announces that he has withdrawn his support from Senator La Follette's presidential candidacy and that he will hereafter advocate the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Pinchot declares that the events of the last month have made it apparent that Senator La Follette's candidacy will neither hold the progressive Republicans together as a fighting force nor prevent the nomination of "a reactionary Republican."

"The course which the senator has elected to pursue," says Mr. Pinchot, "will not keep the progressives together, and in that course I cannot follow him."

The statement follows:

Would Hold Progressives.

"The struggle which until recently has centered around Senator La Follette's candidacy was undertaken for two clear and specific purposes; first, to hold the progressives together as an effective fighting force; and second, to prevent the nomination of a reactionary Republican for the presidency.

"Within the last month, circumstances have made it impossible to accomplish, by means of the candidacy of Senator La Follette, either of these two purposes, and the imperative need for another leader has been made plain.

"One of these circumstances is the ill-health of Senator La Follette, which all his friends so greatly deplore. I retain, undiminished, my admiration for the high quality of his past services to the progressive cause, but the course which the senator has elected to pursue will not keep the progressives together and in that course I cannot follow him.

Fights for Principle.

"From the beginning I have fought for a cause and a principle, and not for a man.

"The reasons for the action I am taking are set forth at length in a letter to Senator La Follette, in which I have notified him that since in my judgment his candidacy no longer will advance the progressive cause, I shall hereafter advocate the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, whose duty I believe it is to take up the leadership of the progressive movement.

"Until this notification to Senator La Follette was delivered, I have, of course, taken no part in advocating the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt.

"The country knows that Colonel Roosevelt is a genuine progressive. That question was settled once for all by his active championship of human rights during the seven years of conflict, which made the progressive movement a power in the nation."

FIVE DEAD, 11 HURT

Pennsylvania Flyer Dashes Into Wreck Train.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 17.—Five men were killed and 11 injured at 5:40 this morning when Pennsylvania limited train No. 5, westbound, dashed into a wreck train at Larwill, Ind., 25 miles west of here. No one aboard the limited train was injured except a baggageman.

The wreck was due to the fog which was so dense that a flagman sent back from the wreck train was not seen by the engineer of the limited. The wreck train had been stopped by a trackman who reported a broken rail ahead, and while the investigation was in progress the limited dashed into the caboose of the train ahead.

The wreckage caught fire and two of the dead were burned almost beyond recognition. Two or three of the injured may die.

The dead are: E. C. Stump, F. Spoltman, A. Bailey, Frank Wiggins and F. Dobberhau, all of Fort Wayne.

The injured: George Ebener, master of the work train; D. Herderhoert, —— Labkey, ——Welcaleff, A. Bartz, F. A. Kober, F. Robertson, F. Van Horn, G. Beegart, H. Bonne, J. J. Lee.

JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA, DECLARES FOR ROOSEVELT

New York, Feb. 19.—Hiram Jhonson, governor of California, heretofore an ardent supporter of Senator La Follette, issued a formal statement here today saying that in his opinion Theodore Roosevelt should be the next Republican nominee for president of the United States. The statement was issued, he said, with Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge, but not necessarily with his sanction.

"The admiration of California progressives for Senator La Follette is undiminished," said Governor Johnson, "and they recognize his splendid services and great sacrifices for the cause. In California, however, it is obvious that progressive policies can best be accomplished at present through the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. To him the west has ever looked as guide in righteousness, in government, as the exponent of equal opportunity for all, and as the champion of popular rule. Today there is not a hamlet or city in this country where, upon a ballot, legitimately taken, the people would not by 5 to 1 prefer him to his principal opponents. But it is a travesty upon a boasted government of the people that with this overwhelming sentiment there should for one instant be doubt of the result.

"Clear-cut is the situation: Shall the people rule and shall Roosevelt, their choice, be nominated, or shall Republicans court certain defeat by the nomination of one whose trusteeship has wrecked the party?

"We of the west, with our confidence and trust in those who compose this government and our belief in the principles upon which it was founded, are in this national struggle for Mr. Roosevelt and the progressive policies he represents."

"This statement means then," Governor Johnson was asked, "that you and the progressives you represent have transferred your support from La Follette to Roosevelt?"

"Exactly," said Governor Johnson.

SPENT 61 YEARS IN HOSPITAL

Aged Mystery Lady of Philadelphia Institution Dies.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Sarah Keen, the "mystery lady" of the Philadelphia hospital, is dead of old age after 61 years spent in that institution. She was taken to the hospital in 1861 suffering from smallpox. She was cured, but during convalescence lost her memory.

Champion Flier Among the Women

Paris, Feb. 16.—Mlle. Jeanne Herveux, who has been flying more than a year, is regarded as the most daring of the many French women aviators. At a recent aviation meet here she defeated all women competitors in speed and elevation.

Men Arrested on Dynamite Charges

By the Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14.—Those indicted and arrested in the dynamite cases are:

Frank M. Ryan, president International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; lives in Chicago, headquarters in Indianapolis.

John T. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y., first vice president.

Herbert S. Hockin, Detroit, Mich., second vice president and acting secretary-treasurer.

Michael J. Young, Boston, Mass., member of executive board and president Boston local union No. 7.

Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago, financial secretary Iron Workers' Local Union No. 7.

C. E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., former national organizer International Machinists' Union.

Frank C. Webb, New York, former member National Iron Workers' executive board.

Henry W. Legitner, Denver Colo., former member executive board; formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., now president Denver Iron Workers' Union No. 2.

John H. Barry, St. Louis, former member executive board.

Daniel J. Brophy, New York, former member executive board.

Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, business agent local union.

James Cooney, Chicago, business agent local union.

William E. Reddin, Milwaukee, Wis., business agent local union.

Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis, business agent local union.

Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, business agent local union.

William J. McCain, Kansas City, business agent local union.

Michael J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., former business agent local union, now agent Scranton Central Labor Union.

John R. Carroll, ironworker, arrested at Syracuse, N. Y.

Edward E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., secretary-treasurer local union.

Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, business agent local union.

Ernest G. W. Bassey, Cincinnati, former business agent Indianapolis local union.

James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill., president local union.

Patrick F. Farrel, New York, iron worker.

Edward Clark, Cincinnati, former delegate.

Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Iowa, business agent.

W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo., business agent.

Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill., business agent.

Andrew J. Kavanaugh, arrested at Springfield, Ill.

Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., financial secretary local union.

Herman G. Seiffert, arrested at Milwaukee.

George Anderson, Cleveland, iron worker known as "Nipper."

William Shupe, or Schoupe, Chicago, iron worker.

James Coughlin, Chicago, iron worker.

Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit, business agent.

Fred Mooney, iron worker, arrested at Duluth, Minn.

Frank J. Murphy, Detroit, former business agent.

Spurgeon P. Meadows, Indianapolis, business agent district council International Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners.

Charles N. Beum, business agent and secretary of the Minneapolis Building Trades, arrested in Minneapolis. He was taken to St. Paul, being held on $10,000 bail.

SEES TAFT TRICK IN OHIO

Fackler Won't Help Keep La Follette Movement Going.

Columbus, Feb. 20.—Declaring that such action could only be in the interests of President Taft, John D. Fackler, president of the Ohio Progressive Republican League, today refused the request of E. M. Buck, who came here from Chicago to urge continuance of the La Follette campaign in Ohio, and who demanded that the books and records of the Ohio League be turned over to him.

There is strong suspicion that the Taft campaign managers are encouraging and financing a scheme to keep La Follette in the field and split the Progressive forces. The plan was dealt a stunning blow by Fackler's refusal. He declared that he had already spent $2,000 of his own money in the Progressive campaign and convinced the Chicagoan that his trip to Ohio was futile.

Roughened plates, which may be attached to a shoe, have been invented to keep a man's foot from slipping as he climbs a ladder.

YUAN FIRST PRESIDENT

Sun Yat Sen, Provisional President, Given Tribute on Retiring.

CHINESE IN AMERICA OBJECT TO SELECTION

By the Associated Press.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Cablegrams against the election of Premier Juan Shi Kai to the Presidency of the Chinese Republic have been forwarded by Chinese in North and South America to the assembly at Nanking.

The Chinese Republic association cabled the assembly from its offices in San Francisco that Yuan Shi Kai is objectionable, because of his friendly relations with the Manchu dynasty.

Nanking, China, Feb. 15.—The National Assembly this afternoon unanimously elected Yuan Shi Kai president of the republic, and then decided that the provisional capital shall be Nanking.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's resignation of the presidency of the Chinese republic was accepted by the national assembly on condition that both he and the present cabinet hold office until the new president and cabinet take over the government.

In the letter to the assembly in which he offers to lay down the office of chief executive, Dr. Sun says:

"Yuan Shi Kai has declared that he adheres unconditionally to the national cause. He would surely prove a loyal servant of the state. Besides this, Yuan Shi Kai is a man of constructive ability upon whom our united nation looks with the hope that he will bring about the consolidation of its interests. The happiness of our country depends upon your choice. Farewell."

The national assembly afterwards passed a resolution paying great tribute to Dr. Sun, as follows:

"Such an example of purity of purpose and self sacrifice is unparalleled in history. It was solely due to his magnanimity and modesty that northern China was won over."

TROOPS QUELL WOMEN

Strikers Defy Police and Soldiers Are Sent.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 19.—A band of Polish women operatives, who are participating in the great textile strike, assembled near St. Anthony's Syrian Church early today and defied the police and militia authorities to disperse them.

The women numbered about a dozen and were engaged in picketing the vicinity of the mills. They did not disperse until a squad of about 30 police officers, a small detachment of infantry and a troop of cavalry were sent to the scene. Three of the women were arrested charged with disorderly conduct.

At some of the mills large increases in the number resuming work today was claimed, but there seemed to be little change at the plants of the American Woolen Co.

UNDER ETHER FOR 6 MONTHS

Michigan Girl Stays Under Anaesthetic for Long Time.

Marquette, Mich., Feb. 17.—After being under the influence of ether for six months, since she submitted to an operation on her foot in Chicago, Dorothy Grabower, 16 years old, daughter of Louis Grabower, a merchant of this city, is just coming from under the anaesthetic, and within two or three days, it is expected, will have fully recovered.

Up to three days ago the girl was constantly under the influence of the anaesthetic, all efforts of physicians to remove the ether from her system being without result. Three days ago Miss Grabower began recovering from the influence of the drug, and last night the critical point was reached.

WOMEN VOTE STRONG IN WEST

Are Registering as Much as Men in California.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, had encouraging words for advocates of woman's suffrage as he passed through Chicago last night on his way to New York.

"The women of California are registering by the tens of thousands for the primaries soon to be held, and are showing tremendous interest in political matters of every sort," he said.

"This shows that those opponents of woman suffrage who say that women will not take advantage of the privileges to vote are mistaken. As many women are registering as men. Their sudden entrance into the political situation has resulted in a confused condition, but it is sure to bring about a betterment of conditions in California."

ATWOOD PLANS OCEAN TRIP

Will Go From Newfoundland to Ireland.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 20.—Harry N. Atwood's proposed flight across the Atlantic is no longer an unformed plan. He says he will attempt the flight as early in May as the weather conditions will permit. He declares he expects to cover the distance to Ireland in 30 hours.

"Yes, practically all my plans are laid for the trip," Atwood said yesterday. "I will follow the route outlined several weeks ago; that is, from the east coast of Newfoundland to the west coat of Ireland, approximately 1,800 miles.

"When my gasoline gets low I can pick up a liner comparatively easily, as there are 20 going each way at that season of the year. One of the men I shall carry with me will have a seafaring ability, so that if case we strike a gale I may know how to ride it out or go around it. Except in rough weather I can ride on the surface of the water, if need be. Besides the gasoline, I shall carry a lifeboat, and if worst comes to worst, I can cut this loose, let the machine go, and wait for help."

WILL SAVE PERRY'S BANNERS

Washington, Feb. 20.—Perry's famous "Don't Give Up the Ship" Lake Erie battle flag and 135 other scarred and crumbling American navy trophies probably will be taken from their boxes at the naval academy and renovated so that they may be saved for coming generations. The house naval affairs committee has favorably reported the Bates bill, which would appropriate $50,000 for this purpose.

$33

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C. O. P. LEADER TELLS TAFT KANSAS WANTS ROOSEVELT

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 20.—After a thorough investigation into political conditions at the request of Charles D. Hilles, secretary to President Taft, J. N. Dolley, chairman of the Republican state central committee, has been forced to advise the President that Kansas is for Roosevelt and not for Taft.

Mr. Dolley, in a letter to the President asserted that if any Kansas Republican was advising the President that Kansas was for Taft that this man was deliberately deceiving the President or did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. Dolley secured all the information it was possible to dig up to get at a basis for advising the President as to just how Kansas stood and when he had tabulated his information he found Roosevelt away in the lead of the President.

Mr. Dolley is certain that a very large majority of Kansas Republicans are for Roosevelt.

Mr. Dolley, as the actual head of the Republican party organization in Kansas, has refrained from expressing any view on the Presidential situation. He knew what was going on, but regarded it as improper for him to do otherwise than represent the entire party, rather than the supporters of the President.

He was asked for information about the Kansas situation and Mr. Dolley felt he should tell the President the exact conditions as he had found them in Kansas.

Mr. Dolley's letter to Mr. Hilles follows:

State Lost to President.

"It is with deep regret indeed that I advise you that President Taft does not have the support of any considerable part of the Republicans of Kansas. All the information I have gathered leads me to believe that a large majority of the Republican voters of this state are in favor of Theodore Roosevelt's nomination.

'I feel that it is my duty especially as a friend to tell the truth about this matter and not deceive him and any man who advises you or President Taft to the contrary of any statement is either himself deceived or has not the courage."

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